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YLJP
26.7.47
MS
26/7

File No. 790
1936

Collection No.

Residents' Office
Bangalore

124

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1 – 30

Subject.

Madras Factories Rules, 1936

Proposed Rules for the Cl. 8 Selection
Appointment of Resy. Surgeon as certifying Surgeon for the purposes of the Factories Act – (S.N.17) (S.N.17)
Appointment of Supdt. of Excise as Inspector of Factories (S.N.18)

Previous References.

File 422/34

Later References.

File 945/37
296/38
5-00/40

L A
12/3/46.

(The amendments referred to in the Madras G.O. have been carried out in the original Rules at S.N.1/A)

(10/14)

(1)

D.No. 5082 S.N. 1 cor.p. 1

A copy of the Proceedings may be forwarded to the District Magistrate, C & M Station, Bangalore, who may also be requested to say whether it is necessary to amend the Factory Rules in force in the Station on the lines indicated in the Madras Govt. Proceedings. If so, he may be asked to submit a draft notification for the approval of the Resident.

A copy of the Proceedings may also be sent to the Govt. of Mysore for information.

The p.u.c. may be acknowledged.

Three drafts submitted.

27.5.36

T.N.T.
29-5-36

(From para 1)

30/5/36

S. N. (2 to 4) Issue

D.No.9743. S.N.(16).

C & I-30 (R)

11

Please see S.N. 1 and 2.

The Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934) was applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, by notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No.531-I.B., dated the 1st November 1934.

S.N.3 C.& I. (W) F.955-34

12

The Bangalore C & M Station Factories Rules 1924 issued with Resident's notification No.9, dated the 25th January 1924, were framed on the basis of the rules in force in Madras. The Government of Madras, after publishing the rules for criticism have finally adopted them. We may now publish the rules for criticism as required by section 79 of the Factories Act. Previous sanction of the Government of India is ~~not~~ not necessary for the issue of the rules - vide section 78 of the Act.

S.N.117 (X) F.321-1891

S.N.13 (E) F.422-34

S.N.1 (R) F.790-36

To be printed at the end of the book following

- 1 -

13

The draft rules forwarded by the Collector, C & M Station, Bangalore, have been compared with the Madras Rules. If approved, the following alterations may be made in the draft.

(1)

C.p. 64 P.U.C

1) Rule 16(2)

In the last sentence of this rule substitute the words "Residency Surgeon" for "Health Officer".

There does not appear to be any use in consulting the officer against whose orders the appeal is filed to the Collector. In Madras an appeal lies from the orders of the Health Officer to the Commission of Labour, who should consult the Director of Public Health in deciding the appeal. As there is no Director of Public Health here, the Collector may consult the Residency Surgeon.

C.p.5 (R) F 771-36

C.p.82 P.U.C

2). Rule 78

In both the rule and the proviso substitute the words "Municipal Executive Engineer" for "Executive Engineer"

3). Item (c) of the Schedule under Rule 9[illegible]

Delete ~~the words "as the case may be"~~

C.p.95 P.U.C

4). Rule 101(a)

For the sentence "No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof" substitute " A fee of annas four shall be payable by Government for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof".

S.N.117 of F.321-1891 (X)

In rule 8(a) of the Factories Rules, now in force, provision has been made for the payment of a fee of annas four. It is not clear whether the Collector consulted th Residency Surgeon before making the change. In this connection please see S.N. 52 of F.321-1891.

Slip (N)

C.p.102 P.U.C.

5). Item 12 of Form B.

Add the word "copy" after the word "duplicate".

The

14

The file may be sent U. O. to the Collector, with the request that if he sees no objection, necessary corrections may ~~be~~ kindly be made in the draft rules forwarded by him. The draft rules will be published for criticism in the Residency Orders on the return of the file from the Collector.

Mas
3-11-36.
12-12-36

(Thro' Form II)

T.N.T.
14-12-36

15 XII 36

To,

The Collector, C. & M. Station,
Bangalore.

R.O. D. No: 9763, dated the 16th Dec. 1936.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
18/12/36
No. 4495
C & M. STATION

15 The alterations suggested in the above notes have been carried out in the draft Factory Rules.

16 The Residency Surgeon was consulted in the matter of charging fees for medical examination under Rule 101(a) of the draft rules and a copy of his reply is enclosed. I agree with the Residency Surgeon that a nominal fee of Annas four may be collected.

RECEIVED
DEC 1936
No. 913.
File No.

17 Necessary corrections have also been made in Rule 89(j) in the light of Madras Factories Rules (amendment) 1936, vide your letter No.F.790-36/R.O.II. dated 30-12-36.

21/1/37

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Resident
U.O.No.4495-B-36 d/ 21.1.37.

S.IV.22
F.790-36.

DESPATCHED
22 JAN. 1937

Letter No.2289/112 dated the 18th January 1937 from the Residency Surgeon, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore to the Superintendent of Excise, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Subject:- Bangalore Civil and Military Station Factories Rules- Revision of.

18

With reference to your letter No.C.R.967/36 dated the 2nd January 1937, I have the honour to state that the records available do not show when the fee for the examination of Children under Factory Rules was originally fixed and whether the Residency Surgeon was consulted in the matter.

19

The House Surgeon, Bowring Civil Hospital, who examines such cases, is willing to examine them free of charge. I do not, however, in principle consider that it should be done free, especially as the fee involved is a nominal one and in my opinion a legitimate charge, and the work is no part of the regular duties the officer.

"C O P Y".

19.1.37

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

KAA 19.1.37

20

Please see paras 11 to 19 of the notes ante.

The draft rules may now be published for criticism in the Mysore Residency Orders as required by section 79 of the Factories Act, 1934. Notifications may also be issued appointing the Superintendent of Excise as 'Inspector of Factories' in the C & M Station and to re-appoint the Residency Surgeon as the 'Certifying Surgeon' under the new Act.

Three ~~Two~~ drafts submitted.

mas
28.1.37

T.N.T.
29-1-37

Tone
3.2.37

S.N.(18). Issue.

S.N.(18). Issue.

S.N.(19). Issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FW 1

Sectt. II-14—5,000—15-11-35.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FORT ST. GEORGE.
OOTACAMUND;

15th May 1936,

From

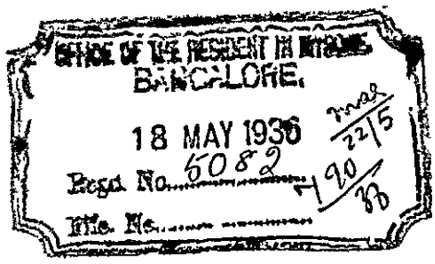
V.P.Y. Rao Bahadur C.J. Paul Avargal,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Development DEPARTMENT,

To

THE Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the enclosed proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 523, dated the 30th March 1936.



I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

for *Secretary.*

Copy to the Government of India (Department of Industries and Labour) (with C.L.).
" Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore (with C.L.).
" the Officer in charge of Medical Stores Depot, Madras.
" the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

5

AMENDMENTS.

1. In the said rules and the Forms appended thereto, for the words "Local Government" wherever they occur, the words "Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

2. In rule 89 of the said rules, for the word "Government," the words "Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 112 of the said rules, for the word "Presidency" the word "Province" shall be substituted.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 55, 56, 59, 66 and 76 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), and in supersession of Development Department Notification No. 246, dated the 28th August 1923, published at pages 992–1007 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th September 1923, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act, namely :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be called the Madras Factories Rules, 1936.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Factories Act, 1934 ;

(*b*) "artificial humidification" means the introduction of moisture into a room by any artificial means whatsoever, except (i) the use of gas or oil for lighting purposes and (ii) the unavoidable escape of steam or water vapour into the atmosphere directly due to the treatment of any article or substance by water or steam in the course of any manufacturing process; provided that the introduction of air from outside through moistened mats or screens placed outside open windows and ventilation openings at times when the temperature of the room is 80 degrees or more shall not be deemed to be artificial humidification;

(*c*) "belt hanger" means a perch or guard fixed near the side and upper edge of a pulley on which the belt can rest if it runs off, or is removed from, the pulley ;

(*d*) "Chief Inspector" means the person appointed as the Chief Inspector under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act ;

(*e*) "cooling power" means the cooling power of the air in millicalories per square centimeter per second as measured by the kata-thermometer ;

(*f*) "degree" of temperature means a degree on the Fahrenheit scale ;

(*g*) "Form" means a form annexed to these rules ;

(*h*) "Health Officer" in relation to a factory means—

(i) if the factory is situated in a municipality having a separate Health Officer, the Municipal Health Officer ;

(ii) if the factory is situated in a local fund area, the District Health Officer ;

(iii) if the factory is situated elsewhere, such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in that behalf ; and

(iv) if the factory is situated in a municipality having a separate Health Officer or in a local fund area but the Local Government consider it convenient and suitable to appoint some other person, such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in that behalf ;

(*i*) "hygrometer" means an accurate wet and dry bulb thermometer conforming to the conditions prescribed in rules 39 to 46 ;

(*j*) "Inspector" means the person appointed as Inspector under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act :

Provided that—

(1) when in any area the Local Government has, by notification in the local Official Gazette under sub-section (6) of section 10 of the Act, declared that the District Magistrate or an Additional Inspector shall exercise all the powers of an Inspector under the Act, the word "Inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or Additional Inspector ; and

(2) when in any area the Local Government has declared, as aforesaid, that a District Magistrate or Additional Inspector shall exercise certain powers of an Inspector the word "Inspector" shall be held to include such District Magistrate or Additional Inspector, only in respect of such provisions of the Act as are specified in the notifications and of the rules framed thereunder ;

(*k*) "kata-thermometer" means the instrument invented by Professor Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S., and manufactured by John Hicks & Co., Hatton Gardens, London, for measuring the cooling powers of the air ;

(*l*) "within reach" means within six feet of any spot on which any person may have to stand, or which any person may have to pass, in the course of his employment ; and

(*m*) words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FRAMED UNDER CLAUSE (*a*) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

Rules under section 13 of the Act.

3. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings of such rooms (whether such walls or ceilings be plastered or not) and all the passages and stair cases shall be lime-washed or colour-washed at intervals of not more than twelve months dating from the time when they were last lime-washed or colour-washed and shall be maintained in a cleanly state.

(2) All beams, rafters, doors, window-frames and other woodwork with the exception of floors shall be either lime-washed or colour-washed at intervals of not more than twelve months dating from the time when they were last lime-washed or colour-washed or shall be painted or varnished at intervals of not more than seven years dating from the time when they were last painted or varnished and shall be maintained in a clean state.

4. Rule 3 shall not apply to the following :—

(i) rooms used only for the storage of articles ;

(ii) walls or ceilings of rooms which are made of galvanized iron, flat tiles, glazed bricks, glass, slate, bamboo, thatch, cement plaster or polished chunam ;

(iii) rooms in which manufacture is carried on in any gas works, forage presses, chemical works or cement factories ;

(iv) engineering workshops or foundries in which 2,000 cubic feet of air space is provided for each person employed ;

(v) walls in tea factories ;

(vi) walls of oil mills below a height of five feet from the ground ;

(vii) brick and tile works in which glazed bricks or tiles are made ;

(viii) walls of railway running sheds ;

(ix) works in which soap manufacture is carried on ;

(x) rooms in sugar factories in which sugar is stored or is in process of manufacture ;

(xi) rooms in tanneries in which salting, tanning and dressing of hides and skins are carried on ;

(xii) ceilings of rooms in which the lowest part is at least 20 feet from the floor ;

(xiii) ceilings of rooms in which bleaching and dyeing are carried on ; and

(xiv) any other factory or part thereof in which lime-washing, colour-washing, painting or varnishing is, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Labour, unnecessary to satisfy the requirements of section 13 of the Act in regard to cleanliness.

5. (*a*) Rubbish, filth or debris shall not be allowed to accumulate or to remain on any part of the premises in a factory for more than 24 hours, and shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Health Officer. All filth and other decomposing matter shall be kept in covered receptacles.

(*b*) Wastes and effluents resulting from factory or industrial processes and which may be of the nature of injurious or obnoxious substances, shall not be disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable, to the satisfaction of the Health Officer and of the Inspector of Factories. If any objection is raised by the occupier or the manager of the factory or if any difference of opinion arises between the Health Officer and the Inspector, with regard to the treatment of wastes and other effluents under this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Commissioner of Labour whose decision thereon shall be final.

6. All drains carrying waste or sullage water or sewage shall be constructed of masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed at least twice daily and, where possible, connected with some recognized drainage line.

7. The factory and the compound surrounding it shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and clean condition. The floors shall be swept or otherwise cleaned at least once daily, and the ceilings shall be dusted at least once a month.

8. The manager of every factory shall enforce the proper use of latrines and urinals and prevent pollution by excreta or urine of the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the latrine or urinal and in the compound of the factory. The manager of every factory shall make suitable arrangements for the regular cleaning and conserving of the latrines and urinals to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

9. The area around the place where drinking water is distributed to the workers shall be kept clean and properly drained.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 14 OF THE ACT.

10. (1) In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of five square feet for each worker employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air :

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Inspector, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this sub-rule where, in his opinion, this may be done with due regard to the health of the workers employed in any room.

(2) In every room in a jute mill where opening of bales, batching, machine hackling, carding, preparing or any other process is carried on in which dust is generated to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers, efficient exhaust and inlet ventilators shall be provided to secure that the dust is drawn away from the workers at, or as near as is reasonably possible to, the point at which it is generated.

(3) In every room in a cotton mill where slasher-sizing is carried on, an efficient arrangement for the removal of the steam given off in the process of drying the yarn shall be fitted. Slasher-sizing shall not be carried on in any room where any other process of manufacture is being performed :

Provided that in any cotton mill in which weaving sheds, sizing and winding departments were operating and a separate room for slasher-sizing had never been provided on or before the 1st January 1935 if a separate room for slasher-sizing cannot be provided without an expense deemed unreasonable in the circumstances, the Chief Inspector may, subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary, permit slasher-sizing to be carried on in a room in which another process of manufacture is being performed.

RULE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE ACT.

11. In addition to space occupied by machinery, fixtures and materials kept in any room of a factory there shall be provided for each of the workers employed at any one time in the room—

(i) at least 36 square feet of floor space ;

(ii) where mechanical or electrical power is not used, a breathing space of at least 500 cubic feet ; and

(iii) where mechanical or electrical power is used, a breathing space of at least 700 cubic feet :

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Inspector, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the provisions of this rule to such extent as he may consider necessary, where, in his opinion, such relaxation can be made having regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 19 OF THE ACT.

12. Drinking water shall be supplied to the workers free of cost.

13. (1) Where drinking water is not supplied from taps connected with a public water-supply, it shall be taken from wells, bores or reservoirs so situated and constructed as to prevent pollution or contamination with organic matter or other impurity. If any such source of drinking water-supply is condemned by the Health Officer, the occupier of the factory shall be bound to provide a fresh source of drinking water supply approved by the Health Officer.

(2) During the prevalence of water-borne epidemics the water supply shall be chlorinated or otherwise treated to render it free from contamination to the satisfaction of the Health Officer and in the manner approved by him.

(3) Where water is stored for the use of the factory workers in pots or other receptacles the occupier of the factory shall be held responsible for seeing that they are kept in a clean state or adequately protected from contamination and that when necessary the water is chlorinated.

(4) Any source of drinking water-supply shall be capable of yielding at least as many gallons a day as there are workers in the factory.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 19 OF THE ACT.

14. In every factory in which any process involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances is carried on, water suitable for washing and facilities for its use shall be provided free of cost for such workers according to the following standards :—

(1) Water shall be provided, preferably through taps, from a source approved by the Health Officer; such source shall be capable of yielding a supply at the rate of five gallons a day for each worker, or at such lower rates as may be approved by the Chief Inspector in consideration of the nature of the work.

(2) Suitable washing places with impervious floors and masonry drains shall be provided, and if the workers include women, separate washing places for women shall be provided and arranged so as to ensure their complete pri
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larger number of workers as the Chief Inspector may approve. There shall be provided in each cubicle in addition to water—

(i) (*a*) a sink or a suitable vessel (such as a tumbler or a chembu) for washing ;

(*b*) a nail brush ; and

(*c*) an adequate supply of soap and when alkaline soap is used for removing grease or oil suitable ointment or oil

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1. At the end of clause (2) of rule 14 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be inserted, namely :— A.Dis. F.147-39

"At each washing place there shall be provided a sufficient supply of soap, nail brushes and such other articles of toilet as may in each case be specified by the Inspector."

2. After rule 14 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :— A.Dis F.147-39

"14-A. In every factory in which washing facilities in accordance with the requirements of rule 14 are provided for workers employed in any process involving contact with any injurious or obnoxious substance, each such worker shall be allowed, for washing, ten minutes before the end of his day's work and a notice to this effect in English and in the language of the majority of the workers shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in each department concerned."

detached from the other factory buildings. If women are employed, separate latrines screened from those intended for men and marked in conspicuous letters in the vernacular "For women only" and indicated so pictorially shall be provided. Those for men shall be similarly marked "For men only" and also indicated so pictorially. Accommodation for both men and women shall be on such scale as may be laid down by the municipality concerned, if the factory is situated in a municipal area and, in other areas, by the other public authority concerned, provided that it shall not, in any case, fall short of the following scale :—

I.—Flush-out system of latrines.

A.—Men.

If separate urinals are provided—

	Seats.
Where the number of male workers does not exceed 100.	One for every 25 or lesser number.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 100.	Four for the first 100 and one for every 40 or lesser number in excess of 100.

	Seats.
If separate urinals are not provided ...	One for every 25 or lesser number.

B.—Women.

	Seats.
Whether separate urinals are provided or not.	One for every 25 or lessers number.

II.—Non-flush-out system of latrines of the ordinary type.

A.—Men.

Whether separate urinals are provided or not—

	Seats.
Where the number of male workers does not exceed 10.	One.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 10 but does not exceed 25.	Two.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 25, but does not exceed 50:	Three.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 50.	Three for the first 50 and one for every 20 or lesser number in excess of 50.

B.—Women.

[Same scale as for men.]

Explanation 1.—"Non-flush-out latrines" include all types of latrines which are not connected with a water borne sewage system.

Explanation 2.—Separate urinals shall not be deemed to have been provided within the meaning of this rule unless—

(i) where the urinal is an open enclosure, a minimum of 20 square feet of floor space is provided for every 100 workers or lesser number, and

(ii) where the urinal is divided into compartments—

(*a*) one urinal is provided for every 50 workers or lesser number, and

(*b*) the urinals are in accordance with the Sanitary Engineer's Type Design San. No. 137/1928, as may, from time to time, be modified by the Sanitary Engineer:

Provided that in any factory in which only partial urinal accommodation has been provided, the Chief Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, reduce the number of latrine seats required to be provided by this rule.

III. Non-flush-out system of latrines of other types.

Such number of seats as may be prescribed by the Health Officer provided that such number shall not be less than the number laid down in Scale I or greater than that laid down in Scale II.

Exception.—This rule shall not apply to any factory in existence on the 31st October 1930. The Health Officer may however require the occupier of any such factory to provide latrine accommodation on the scale laid down in this rule, if, in his opinion, the accommodation provided in the factory is insufficient or if the latrines provided therein are out of date or in a dilapidated condition or otherwise unsatisfactory.

17. All latrines shall be of a design approved by the Health Officer. Appeals from any order passed by the Health Officer in this behalf shall lie to Government. The design of latrines shall be preferred in which the service of the order to the latrine is by labour, whose decision shall be final. The Health Officer shall consult the Director of Public Health before disposing of such appeal.

17. All latrines, unless constructed of polished chunam, marble, polished stone, cement plaster, slate, porcelain slabs or glazed tiles, shall be either tarred or otherwise painted completely inside and out, or tarred or otherwise painted up to a height of three feet inside and out, and be lime-washed or colour-washed above that height at intervals of not more than six months dating from the time when they were last tarred or painted, or tarred, painted and lime-washed or colour-washed, as the case may be.

18. All latrines, except water-flushed latrines connected with a water-borne sewage system, septic tank latrines, bore-hole latrines and trench latrines, shall be provided with receptacles on the dry earth system. Where the Health Officer concerned, is satisfied that it is not possible to provide receptacles on the dry earth system, he may permit the use of receptacles on any other system. All latrines shall be cleaned daily in a strictly sanita-

19. If, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, in the case of a factory situated in a place detached from other buildings and from which access to the open country on at least two sides of it is obtainable, such latrine accommodation is unnecessary to ensure the health of the operatives, he may exempt such factory from the provisions of rules 15 and 18, by an order in writing. But in such cases the occupier shall provide for the workers simple earth trenches which shall be filled in every three days, and fresh ones dug.

RULES UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE ACT.

20. The manager of every factory shall adopt such precautions against danger by fire to the life of persons employed therein as are considered adequate by the Inspector.

21. No building forming part of a factory in which machinery or power is installed or which is used for storage of inflammable material shall have a roof or wall made of thatch, bamboo or other easily inflammable material:

Provided that the Inspector may exempt from the provisions of this rule any building having a roof or wall made of thatch, bamboo or other easily inflammable material which was in existence before the coming into force of these rules, if such building is detached from the main building and in the opinion of the Inspector is not likely to cause serious danger if it catches fire.

22. The manager of every factory shall cause to be displayed in English and in the principal vernacular of the district, in which the factory is situated, a notice in Form 'A' at all places in the vicinity of which there is inflammable material or in such places as the Inspector may direct and shall cause the contents of the notice to be explained to each worker in the vernacular understood by him.

Exception.—This rule shall not apply to places where a naked light may be used in the course of a manufacturing process in accordance with the provisions contained in the exception to section 66 of the Act.

23. In cotton ginning and pressing factories, the engine, coal gas producer and boiler rooms shall be permanently and completely separated from the machinery rooms to prevent the risk of fire.

Exception.—The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any factory in existence on 1st January 1935, if the compliance with the provisions of this rule will either involve an amount of expense or cause inconvenience, deemed unreasonable by the Chief Inspector.

24. In match factories—

(i) the residue of the head composition shall not in any way be mixed with the residue of the friction composition;

(ii) the rooms comprising the two mixing departments, namely, (*a*) head composition and (*b*) friction composition, shall be entirely separated from each other and the drains from these two departments shall be kept entirely separate;

(iii) rubbish containing the residues of the head composition and friction composition shall be kept and burnt separately;

(iv) departments in which completed matches (matches with heads on) are stored shall be separated from all other departments by means of fire-proof walls and doors providing adequate means of escape in case of fire, provided that the Chief Inspector may, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary, exempt any factory in existence on 1st January 1935 from the provisions of this clause:

(v) no splints and no materials used for manufacturing matches shall be stored in the buildings used for the purpose of manufacture in excess of the quantity required for the manufacture

AMENDMENT.

In rule 24 of the said rules, *substitute* the following *for* clause (v):—

"Splints, veneers, and other materials required in excess of the quantity required for the day's manufacture shall be kept in separate rooms of the factory where no manufacturing process is carried on. No manufactured material shall be stored anywhere in the factory compound for more than five days after the manufacture except in the storage godowns."

S.N. 10
Cp. 23
R. Dis. 296-38.

RULES UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE ACT.

25. Notice of accidents—

(i) which cause death, or

(ii) which cause such bodily injury as is likely to prevent the person injured from resuming his work in the factory during the 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident, or

(iii) which are caused by—

(*a*) the bursting of a boiler, revolving vessel, wheel, emery wheel or grindstone moved by mechanical power;

(*b*) the collapse of any building or part of any building in the factory;

(*c*) the breaking of a rope, chain or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods with the aid of mechanical power; or

(*d*) fire affecting any room in which persons are employed which is likely to cause complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than 24 hours,

shall be sent within four hours of the occurrence of the accident—

(1) to the Inspector; and

(2) to the Commissioner of Police if the accident occurred within the City of Madras, and to the District Magistrate concerned if the accident occurred elsewhere or, if the District Magistrate by general order so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate.

AMENDMENT.

After rule 25 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"25-A. The manager of a factory shall notify the Inspector of Factories as soon as possible or within fifteen days from the date of discharge of the worker of all accidents causing any of the following injuries to workers, namely:—

(*a*) Poisoning due to handling chemical products;

(*b*) Injuries caused by the inhalation of dust, gas or fumes;

(*c*) Ulceration due to chrome or injuries consequent on such ulceration;

(*d*) Ulceration due to X-rays or other sources of radiant energy or to welding operations;

(*e*) Anthrax infection; and

(*f*) Glass-workers' cataract."

or, in the case of fire, which causes complete suspension of ordinary work in a room for not less than 24 hours after its occurrence shall be given in Form B to the authorities specified in rule 25 within 24 hours after the expiry of—

(i) 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident, or

(ii) 24 hours after the occurrence of the fire.

28A. Vide F.N. 58 & 500-40.

29. Where an accident occurs and the nature of the injury or the result thereof subsequently proves to be different from the description contained in the original notice of the accident in Form B a supplemental notice making the necessary additions or corrections shall be sent as soon as possible and within three months from the date of the occurrence of the accident to the authorities mentioned in rule 25 and, if the accident causes death, immediately to the authority mentioned in rule 26.

CHAPTER III.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 15 AND CLAUSE (*g*) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

30. Rules 31 to 46 apply to the artificial humidification of cotton mills.

31. The introduction of artificial humidity into any room in a cotton mill shall cease whenever the wet bulb reading of the hygrometer provided in the room is higher than that specified in the Schedule to this Chapter for the wet bulb reading corresponding to the dry bulb reading of the same hygrometer at the same time.

Where the dry bulb reading is intermediate between

(*b*) the cooling power of the air in the room as measured by the wet reading of a kata-thermometer at a height of 5 feet in all usual working places is greater than 11 millicalories per square centimeter per second.

33. In any room in which steam is used for the purpose of artificial humidification, its introduction shall cease when the dry bulb temperature of the room exceeds 85 degrees.

34. In all rooms in which artificial humidification is used, hygrometers on the scale laid down below shall be provided and maintained:—

(*a*) *Weaving departments.*—Two hygrometers for each room with less than 500 looms, and one additional hygrometer for every 500 or part of 500 looms in excess of 500.

(*b*) *Other departments.*—One hygrometer for each room of a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet or less, and one additional hygrometer for each 200,000 cubic feet, or part thereof, in excess of 300,000 cubic feet.

(*c*) One hygrometer shall be provided and maintained for taking shade temperatures. This shall be fixed in a position approved by the Inspector.

35. The pipes used for the introduction of steam into the atmosphere in any department of a cotton mill shall, so far as they are within the department, be as small, both in diameter and length, as is reasonably practicable

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satisfaction of the Chief
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to this Chapter shall be
and be maintained in a

dry bulb readings shall be
hygrometer by competent persons
appointed by the manager of the factory and approved by the Inspector at the following times on every working day:—

(*a*) Once between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

(*b*) Once between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(*c*) Once between 4 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

(2) These temperatures shall be recorded at the time of reading in a pocket note-book in Form C and entered in a special Humidity Register in Form D. The pocket note-book and the register shall be maintained in a clean and legible state. At the end of each week the person making the readings shall sign the register and certify that the readings are accurate and that each hygrometer has been maintained in accordance with these rules. The register and the pocket note-book shall at all times be available for inspection by the Inspector and copies of the entries made therein shall be sent to him whenever he so requires.

NOTE.—Copies of the forms can be had on payment from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

(3) The entries made in the register shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the temperature and humidity of any department but an Inspector may at any time check the correctness of the readings by personal observations.

(4) Every hygrometer maintained in each department of a cotton mill under these rules shall be given a serial number in the Humidity Register and such numbers shall be marked on the respective hygrometers and referred to in the pocket note-book.

39. Every hygrometer shall be

Vide F.N. 58 & 500-40

(a) it shall comprise two mercurial or alcohol thermometers similar in construction and equal in dimensions, scale and divisions of scale. Each hygrometer shall be mounted in a wooden or metal frame and have a suitable receptacle containing water with a copper cover having a small aperture for the wick. The dry and wet bulb theremometers should be three and a half inches apart.

(c) The length of the wick between the wet bulb and the point where it dips into the water reservoir shall not exceed three inches. The muslin shall be attached to the wet bulb by means of a slip knot on the wick which shall not be so tight as to hinder the free flow from the reservoir.

40. (1) Each thermometer shall have the following characteristics, namely:—

(a) the bulb shall be spherical, and of suitable dimensions;

(b) the bore of the stem shall be such that the top of the mercury or alcohol column may be clearly defined, and correct readings made at a distance of 2 feet;

(c) shall be graduated so that accurate readings may be made up to 120 degrees;

(d) every degree from 50 degrees up to 120 degrees shall be clearly marked by horizontal lines on the glass stem of the instrument itself, each fifth and tenth degree shall be marked by longer marks than intermediate degrees, and the number marked opposite each tenth degree, i.e., 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120;

(e) the marking shall be accurate to within ·2 degrees at all readings between 50 and 120 degrees;

(f) the accuracy of each shall be certified by the National Physical Laboratory, London, or the Meteorologist, Madras, and such certificate shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register.

(2) If an Inspector gives notice in writing that a thermometer is inaccurate, it shall be replaced by another of certified accuracy within two months:

Provided that if after examination by the certifying authority referred to in sub-rule (1) a fresh certificate of accuracy is obtained within the period of two months, such certificate shall be attached to the Humidity Register and it shall not be necessary to replace the thermometer.

41. Every hygrometer shall be so mounted that

(a) the accuracy of the dry bulb temperature shall not be affected by the proximity of water in the reservoir; and

(b) the bulb of each thermometer shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room.

42. Every hygrometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order so as to give accurate readings. For every hygrometer the following conditions shall be observed, namely:—

(a) The muslin covering and wick of the wet bulb shall be renewed once a week:

(b) The water in the reservoir shall be renewed as frequently as is necessary to keep the receptacle at least half full of water.

(c) The water used shall be distilled, boiled or pure rain water.

43. No readings of the hygrometer shall be taken within fifteen minutes of the renewal of the water in the reservoir.

44. No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar or other surface unless suitably protected from it by a non-conducting material.

45. No hygrometer shall be suspended at a height of more than 6 feet from the floor of a room or in the direct draught from a fan, window or ventilating opening.

46. (a) The positions of hygrometers shall be such as to give an accurate indication of the temperature of the room in which they are hung. The positions and construction of the hygrometers shall be approved by the Inspector subject to confirmation by the Chief Inspector.

(b) The hygrometer provided for taking shade temperatures under clause (c) of rule 34 shall be placed in such a position as to be protected at all times from the direct rays of the sun and from rain, and capable at all times of giving true shade temperatures.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule for purposes of rules 31, 36 and 37 showing maximum wet bulb readings permitted at different dry bulb readings in cotton mills.

Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.
60·0 ..	58·0	80·0 ..	78·0	100·0 ..	89·5
61·0 ..	59·0	81·0 ..	79·0	101·0 ..	90·0
62·0 ..	60·0	82·0 ..	80·0	102·0 ..	90·0
63·0 ..	61·0	83·0 ..	80·5	103·0 ..	90·5
64·0 ..	62·0	84·0 ..	81·0	104·0 ..	90·5
65·0 ..	63·0	85·0 ..	82·0	105·0 ..	91·0
66·0 ..	64·0	86·0 ..	82·5	106·0 ..	91·0
67·0 ..	65·0	87·0 ..	83·0	107·0 ..	91·5
68·0 ..	66·0	88·0 ..	83·5	108·0 ..	91·5
69·0 ..	67·0	89·0 ..	84·0	109·0 ..	92·0
70·0 ..	68·0	90·0 ..	84·5	110·0 ..	92·0
71·0 ..	69·0	91·0 ..	85·0	111·0 ..	92·5
72·0 ..	70·0	92·0 ..	85·5	112·0 ..	92·5
73·0 ..	71·0	93·0 ..	86·0	113·0 ..	93·0
74·0 ..	72·0	94·0 ..	86·5	114·0 ..	93·0
75·0 ..	73·0	95·0 ..	87·0	115·0 ..	93·5
76·0 ..	74·0	96·0 ..	87·5	116·0 ..	93·5
77·0 ..	75·0	97·0 ..	88·0	117·0 ..	94·0
78·0 ..	76·0	98·0 ..	88·5	118·0 ..	94·0
79·0 ..	77·0	99·0 ..	89·0	119·0 ..	94·5
				120·0 ..	95·0

CHAPTER IV.

RULES UNDER CLAUSE (a) OF SECTION 32 READ WITH CLAUSE (c) OF SUB-SECTION (1) AND SUB-SECTION (4) OF SECTION 24 OF THE ACT.

General rules.

47. Any guard specified in the rules in this Chapter for the protection of workers from danger shall be deemed to be fencing, required by section 24 of the Act.

48. The following parts of machinery shall if in motion and within reach be securely fenced or protected:—

All shafts, whether vertical or horizontal, wheels (including balancing and momentum wheels) besides the parts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Act, drums or pulleys (including fast and loose pulleys), couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, straps, whether horizontal, inclined or vertical, bands, belts, chains, ropes and wires, or other devices by which any machine or appliance receives its motion, also all projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving parts of machinery and the underside of all heavy overhead main driving belts or ropes if there is any possibility of any person having to pass under them.

Explanation.—The fences and other devices for protection shall be so constructed and designed as to render it impossible for any person to pass between them and a moving part and also in such a manner as to give protection to a person oiling, cleaning or otherwise attending to machinery and to all persons who may be in the neighbourhood of a moving part while it is in motion.

Exception.—Where in any case any of the parts mentioned in this rule are not, in the opinion of the Inspector, a source of danger to any person employed in the factory, he shall at the request of the occupier or manager of the factory give such occupier or manager a certificate in writing clearly specifying the parts which are not a source of danger. This rule shall not apply in respect of any parts specified in such certificate. The Chief Inspector may revise or cancel such certificates.

49. The following parts of machine tools shall be securely fenced:—

The back gears and change wheels of lathes; the back gears and bevel gearing of drilling machines; and the gear wheels of planing, shaping, slotting and milling machines which are within reach.

50. In printing works every platen machine shall be fitted with an efficient finger guard and every guillotine machine, with an efficient knife guard.

51. All emery wheels shall be provided with strong guards and the tool rests shall be kept close to the wheels. The guard shall be made of wrought iron not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick or of steel plate not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.

52. All hoist gates shall be self-locking and incapable of being opened unless the cage is opposite the floor.

Special Rules for fencing in Textile Factories.

53. In textile factories—

(i) In respect of blowing room machinery—

(a) Beater covers and the door immediately above the dirt grid of every opener, combined opener and scutcher, scutcher lap machine, hard waste breaker and similar machine shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall render it impossible to open the cover or the grid doors while the beater is still running, or to restart the machinery until the doors have been closed.

(b) The nip between the cage wheels and calender wheels shall be efficiently protected on all machines, preferably by 'spectacle' guards, extending round the outer edge of both wheels.

(c) In the case of scutchers efficient plating shall be provided for the slow motion and fan pulleys and the beater shaft ends shall be suitably encased in metal sleeves.

(d) All lap rollers shall be provided with lap protectors.

(e) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers and lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines shall be driven from counter-shafts provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

(ii) In respect of carding machines—

(a) All feed roller wheels, doffer and barrow wheels, side shaft wheels, calender wheels and coiler wheels shall be efficiently fenced.

(b) Except in cases where it is unnecessary to open cylinder doors for the purpose of stripping the cylinder, every cylinder door shall be fitted with a safety automatic locking motion to prevent the door from being opened

until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and to render it impossible to restart the machine until the door has been closed.

(iii) In respect of drawing frames the roller gearing shall be effectively covered.

(iv) In respect of speed frames—

(*a*) Headstocks shall be fitted with automatic locking arrangements which shall prevent the doors being opened while the machinery is in motion, and shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the doors have been closed.

(*b*) Bobbin skew gear wheels shall be covered over the top and the covers shall be extended both in front and behind, round the edge of the wheels, except in those cases where the spindles are not cleaned whilst the machinery is in motion.

(*c*) Spindle skew gear wheels shall be effectively covered.

(*d*) Lifter rack wheels shall be securely fenced, and the guard shall be such that it will effectively protect the nip both when the rail rises and when it falls.

(v) In respect of self-acting mules—

(*a*) Guards for middle back shaft scrolls shall be fitted with flanges to protect the intake of the bands and the side of the scroll. The guards for the middle draw band carrier pulleys shall be either fixed to the bottom creel board, or be so fastened otherwise that they cannot readily be knocked aside. The side pieces of the guard shall be extended far enough inwards completely to guard the nip between the band and the scroll.

(*b*) All headstocks shall be provided with strong sheet iron guards high enough to cover the rim pulley and so shaped as to prevent any moving portion of the machinery being reached from the back when the guard is in position.

(*c*) The guards for the end draw band pulleys shall extend at least half an inch beyond the end of the pulley.

(*d*) All quadrant pinions shall be securely fenced.

(*e*) No person shall be allowed to be between the fixed and traversing parts unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

(*f*) All front and back carriage wheels shall be guarded by efficient toe guards.

(*g*) All spinning mules shall be driven from countershafts which shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

(vi) In respect of ring and throstle and doubling frames—

(*a*) The outer ends of the frames shall be fitted with metal plates.

(*b*) Where both the tin rollers revolve upwards guards made of strong rigid bars placed so that the vertical gap between them is not more than 7 inches shall be permanently and securely fixed along the whole length of each ring frame and such guards shall not be removable without the use of tools.

(vii) In respect of a calendering machine an efficient 'nip' guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls shall be provided and shall be so fitted and maintained while the machine is in use as to prevent the access of any person's fingers to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

Special rules for Ginning Factories.

54. In ginning factories—

(*a*) The line shaft or second motion shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling; and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

(*b*) The feed mouth of the opener shall be fitted with a traverser or a grid guard extending 4 feet over the lattice conveyor so as to render it impossible for the operative to be within reach of the beaters when feeding on to the lattice;

Provided that in the case of openers of local manufacture the feed and discharge ends shall be guarded so as to prevent the operatives from inadvertently coming within reach of the beaters.

(*c*) The spur gearing at the side of the opener shall be completely covered by a strong metal guard.

(*d*) The crank shaft pulleys and roller pulleys of all gins shall be securely guarded by strong box guards and hinged top covers.

(*e*) The spur wheels, oscillating levers and rollers of gins shall be provided with guards.

(*f*) All ginning machines and openers shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

Special Rules for Wood-working Machinery.

55. Every wood-working machine operated by power shall be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance, and the control of this appliance shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine.

56. A suitable push stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every wood-working machine such as a circular saw or vertical spindle moulder which is fed by hand to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

57. Every fixed circular saw shall be provided with a strong metal guard. Behind and in a direct line with the saw, there shall be a riving knife, which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid and easily adjustable and shall also conform to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) The edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench.

(ii) The knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw, having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and at the level of the bench table the distance between the front edge of the knife and teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch.

(iii) For a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least 9 inches.

(iv) The part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected on that side, from which the saw dust is removed, by a plate of metal or other suitable material which shall extend from the axis of the saw to a distance of not less than 2 inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plate, if not beaded, shall be of a thickness at least 1/10 inch, or if beaded, be of a thickness at least 1/20 inch. If the saw dust has to be removed from a pit of which the bottom is less than 6 feet below the bottom edge of the saw, similar plates shall be fixed on both the sides of the saw unless the saw is entirely separated from the pit by an iron or wooden grid in which the bars are not more than 3 inches apart.

58. Every plain band saw shall be guarded as follows:—

(i) Both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material.

(ii) The front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet-metal or other suitable material.

(iii) All portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded, except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

59. (*a*) After the 1st January 1935, no planing machine, which is not mechanically fed, shall be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

(*b*) Every planing machine used for overhand planing shall be provided with a 'bridge' guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench, and so constructed as to be easily adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

(*c*) The feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thicknessing, shall be provided with an efficient guard.

60. (*a*) The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall when practicable be provided with the most efficient guard practicable having regard to the nature of the work which is being performed.

(*b*) For such work as cannot be performed with a cutter protected by a guard, the wood being moulded at a vertical spindle moulding machine, shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

61. The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

62. Rules 57, 58, 59 (*b*) and 59 (*c*) shall not apply to any wood-working machine in respect of which it can be shown that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machine as safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these rules.

Special Rules for Jute Mills.

63. In jute mills—

(*a*) the feed table of every softener machine shall, as far as practicable, be not less than 5 feet in length;

(*b*) the feed table of such softener machine shall be provided with an automatic knocking off device which shall stop the machine in case the worker's hand is drawn in and prevent the hand from reaching the spiked rollers; and

(c) the automatic device mentioned in clause (b) shall be maintained in an efficient state and be kept in position whenever the machinery is working.

Special Rule for Tea Factories.

64. In tea factories, the roll table shall be fenced to the satisfaction of the Inspector and brushes shall be provided to the workers for the purpose of sweeping the roll table.

Special Rule for Brick and Tile Works.

65. In brick and tile works, a finger guard shall be fitted at the feed end to the full length of the mould of every revolving press.

Special Rule for Decorticating Factories.

66. In decorticating factories the beater arms and the feed mouth of the decorticator shall, as far as practicable, be guarded as follows :—

A grating of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter wrought iron rods spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and supported by iron stiffeners 2 inches × $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick shall be fixed at a height of 6 inches above the tip of the beater arms. A strong wooden plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and iron plated on the underside shall be clamped with bolts and nuts over this grating leaving a space 8 inches wide for the feeding of groundnuts. A grating of one inch diameter wrought iron rods spaced $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart shall be fixed at a height of 5 inches just above the feed mouth and another wooden plank 9 inches wide shall be fixed over the full length of the decorticator platform.

Special Rule relating to Electrical Fittings.

67. (1) All electrical conductors shall either be covered with adequate insulating material and otherwise effectively protected to prevent danger or be so placed and guarded as effectively to prevent danger.

(2) All electrical apparatus, machines and fittings shall be—

(a) so placed or effectively guarded as to prevent danger, and

(b) provided with efficient handles or other means of working insulated from the electrical system and so arranged that the worker cannot accidentally touch live metal.

(3) The fencing of motors and other electrical apparatus shall, as far as practicable, be so arranged that the switches and other controlling appliances can be operated from outside the fencing.

(4) Only specially trained and experienced persons shall be allowed to operate, adjust or repair any electrical apparatus.

(5) Instructions, both in English and in the vernacular of the district, for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in every factory using electrical energy for lighting or power purposes.

NOTE.—Copies of these instructions in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, at eight annas each.

General Rules for the Protection of Workers attending to Machinery.

68. The floor surrounding every machine shall be level and shall be maintained in good repair and free from chips, grease, oil or other material that may make it slippery.

69. As far as practicable all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers. When the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again until such belts have been completely adjusted.

70. Suitable string gear shall be provided and used to move driving straps on all fast and loose pulleys.

71. Lubrication of bearing or gear wheels or replacing or adjusting of belts shall be done only by an experienced and specially trained person.

72. Service platforms or gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting where the shafting is over machinery, or where it is impracticable to fit a ladder with hooks on to the shaft, and if so required by the Inspector, shall be securely fenced with guard rails and toe boards.

73. No machinery in motion shall be cleaned with cotton waste, rags or similar material held in the hand.

74. Every shafting ladder shall be fitted either with [illegible] or with some effective non-skid device.

For rule 75 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"75. No person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts or shafting or adjusting any part of a machine while in motion or in any work within reach of unfenced machinery in motion, shall be allowed to wear loosely fitted clothing or a loose head-dress or to have his head uncovered if his hair is long. The occupier shall supply tight head-dress and a pair of trousers or tight shorts, free of cost to such persons."

76. Safe and convenient access shall be provided to all belts, bearings of shafts and other parts of machinery in a factory which may require attention while the machinery is in motion.

77. All water gauge glasses of boilers of which the maximum pressure exceeds 100 lb. per square inch shall be securely guarded.

78. No additional weight shall be placed on the safety valve of any boiler except under the written authority of the Boiler Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

79. All sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam jacketed pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges :

Provided that the Inspector, subject to the control of the Chief Inspector, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, waive the provisions of this rule if he is satisfied that the safety of workers working near such vessels will not be endangered thereby.

80. (a) Notices in Form E both in English and in the vernacular of the district for the prevention of accidents in factories shall be displayed at conspicuous places in every room of the factory in which machinery is in use.

(b) The manager of every factory shall cause the contents of the notice in Form E to be explained to each worker in the vernacular understood by him on his first engagement and as often as there is a change in the work performed by him.

Miscellaneous.

81. If any question arises as to whether any measure taken or required to be taken in accordance with the rules in this Chapter is efficient, effective or practicable, the question shall be referred to the Chief Inspector whose decision shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 28 OF THE ACT.

82. No child who cannot be lawfully employed in a factory shall be admitted to any part thereof in which any operation which is declared to be hazardous by rules made under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Act is carried on.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (b) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

83. In every factory in which the total number of persons ordinarily employed at any time is 250 or more, in every engineering work in which more than 50 persons are ordinarily employed and in every other factory in which the Inspector considers that the machinery used or the nature of the process carried on is such as to involve danger to workers, there shall be maintained, in readily accessible positions, first aid appliances, including an adequate quantity of sterilized dressings and sterilized cotton wool. The appliances shall be kept in good order and shall be placed in the charge of responsible persons who shall be readily available during working hours.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (c) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

84. In every factory in which mechanical means of transport (other than Railways subject to the Indian Railways Act, 1890) are used, such means of transport shall be designed, maintained and operated in such a manner as to satisfy the Inspector that the danger arising from their use is minimized.

NOTE.—'Mechanical means of transport' includes electrical means of transport.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (d) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

85. The despatch by registered post of any notice, order or extract of an Inspector's report, sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

RULES UNDER CLAUSE (e) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

86. An appeal presented under section 31 of the Act shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order appealed against and bearing a court-fee stamp in accordance with [illegible] and shall be accompanied [illegible] der the same

G.O. No. 2471, 6th October 1938

Factories—Rules—First-aid appliances—Draft amendments to rule 83—Confirmed.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 871, Development, dated 31st March 1938.

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 16th July 1938, B. No. 34/38.

Order—No. 2471, Development, dated 6th October 1938.

In Development Department Notification No. 334, dated the 31st March 1938, published at pages 538–539 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th April 1938, the Government under clause (*b*) of section 32 of the Indian Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act, certain amendments to the rules issued under the Act. The Government have considered the objections and suggestions received with reference to the notification and are pleased to confirm the draft amendments, subject to an alteration.

2. The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to publish the appended notification in English and in the languages of the province in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. He is also requested to supply the Senior Translator to Government with six copies of the notification.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. J. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Director of Public Health
" the Surgeon-General
} through Education and Public Health Department.
" the Education and Public Health Department.
" the Legal Department.
" the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).
" the Senior Translator to Government.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Labour (with C.L.).
" Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore (with C.L.).
" Officer-in-charge of Medical Store Depot.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION. G.O.Ms.No.14 dt. 8.N.14 G.O.Ms.No.296-38.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 32 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1936, published with Development Department Notification No. 199, dated the 30th March 1936, at pages 556-582 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1936, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act:—

AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) for rule 83 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"83-A. In every factory, the following requirements shall have effect:—

(1) There shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible

(i) a first-aid box or cupboard of the standard laid down in rule 83-B, and where more than one hundred and fifty workers are employed, an additional box or cupboard for every additional one hundred and fifty workers; and

(ii) a stretcher in case the Inspector certifies that one is necessary.

The number of first-aid boxes or cupboards required under this rule shall be calculated on the largest number of workers employed at any one time, and fractions of one hundred and fifty shall be reckoned as one hundred and fifty. Where workers are employed in shifts, the calculation of the number employed shall be according to the largest number at work at any one time.

(2) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard.

(3) Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person with some training in first-aid who shall always be readily available during working hours. A notice shall be affixed in every work-room stating the name of the person in charge of the first-aid box or cupboard maintained in respect of that room:

Provided that if a hospital, ambulance room or dispensary is maintained at the factory and such arrangements are made as to ensure the immediate treatment there of all injuries occurring in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by certificate exempt the factory from the requirements of this rule to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate.

83-B. Each first-aid box or cupboard required under rule 83-A shall contain at least—

(1) For factories employing fifty workers or less—

(i) A copy of the first-aid leaflet, in Form V issued by the Factory Inspection Department, Madras.

(ii) A sufficient number (not less than a dozen) of small sterilized dressings for injured fingers.

(iii) A sufficient number (not less than six) of medium sterilized dressings for injured hands or feet.

(iv) A sufficient number (not less than six) of large sterilized dressings for other injured parts.

(v) A sufficient number of sterilized burn dressings (small and large).

(vi) A sufficient supply of sterilized cotton wool, in ½ oz. packets.

(vii) A 2 per cent alcoholic solution of iodine.

(viii) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(ix) Eye-drops, prepared as described in the first-aid leaflets in Form V.

(2) For factories employing more than fifty workers—

(i) A copy of the first-aid leaflet in Form V issued by the Factory Inspection Department, Madras.

(ii) A sufficient number (not less than two dozens) of small sterilized dressings for injured fingers.

(iii) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of medium sterilized dressings for injured hands or feet.

(iv) A sufficient number (not less than one dozen) of large sterilized dressings for other injured parts.

(v) A sufficient number of sterilized burn dressings (small and large).

(vi) A sufficient supply of sterilized cotton wool, in ½ oz. packets.

(vii) A 2 per cent alcoholic solution of iodine.

(viii) A bottle of sal volatile, having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(ix) Eye-drops, prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet in Form V.

(x) A supply of suitable splints and cotton, wool or other material for padding.

(xi) A supply of adhesive plaster.

(xii) A tourniquet.

(xiii) One dozen roller bandages.

(xiv) Half-a-dozen triangular bandages.

(xv) Safety pins:

Provided that items (x) to (xv) need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard where there is a properly equipped hospital, ambulance room or dispensary within a distance of three miles from the factory.

83-C. For factories in which owing to the nature of the manufacturing process additional materials are necessary for the treatment of injuries, such additional materials shall be maintained as the Inspector may by written order require.

83-D. If in the opinion of the Chief Inspector the nature of work carried on in any factory is such that it makes certain types of injury improbable, the Chief Inspector may reduce the scale prescribed in these rules.": [illegible]

87. On receipt of the Memorandum of Appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal be heard with the aid of assessors call upon the body, if any, specified in rule 88 as the body representing the industry concerned, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is appointed by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. The appellate authority shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear upon such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

88. Each of the following bodies shall represent all factory industries for purposes of appointment of assessors in connexion with an appeal preferred under section 31 of the Act by a member of such body:—

(1) The Madras Chamber of Commerce.
(2) The Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
(3) The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.
(4) The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce.
(5) The Cochin Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Calicut Chamber of Commerce.
(7) The Coimbatore Chamber of Commerce.
(8) The Andhra Chamber of Commerce.
(9) The United Planters' Association of Southern India.
(10) The Adoni Factory Owners' Association.
(11) The South Indian Textile Association.

If the appellant is not a member of any of the bodies mentioned above, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in the case of an Indian appellant and the Madras Chamber of Commerce in other cases, shall be the body representing all industries.

89. An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of rule 87 shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the appellate authority subject to a maximum of Rs. 50. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

RULES UNDER SECTION 11 AND UNDER CLAUSE (*f*) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

90. The Inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the local limits for which he is appointed. He shall inspect every factory other than a seasonal factory within his direct charge once in each half-year, and every seasonal factory at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to him or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, to be necessary for the due observance of the provisions of the Act and of these rules.

91. (*a*) In addition to and without prejudice to any other powers or duties which the Inspector may exercise or perform under the Act or the rules made thereunder, he shall fill up the inspection report in the case of the first inspection of a factory in Form F and in the case of a subsequent inspection of a factory in Form G and in either case satisfy himself—

(1) that the provisions made in the Act and in the rules made thereunder to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed;

(2) that the children and adolescents employed in the factory have been duly certified and that none are employed who are obviously unfit;

(3) that the registers of adult workers and of child workers are correctly maintained in the prescribed forms;

(4) that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act and by the rules made thereunder are granted and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded;

(5) that the provisions of section 47 of the Act are duly observed in factories exempted from the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Act; and

(6) that the notices of periods of work required by sub-section (1) of section 39 and sub-section (1) of section 55 of the Act, the electrical shock and danger notice instructions required under rules 67 (5) and 80 and the notice containing the abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder required to be displayed under sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Act are properly maintained and exhibited.

(*b*) (1) He shall further enquire into the causes of all accidents which have occurred since the last inspection.

(2) If the Inspector has reason to believe that a fatal or serious accident has occurred in any factory, whether he has received a notice under section 30 of the Act or not, he shall as soon as possible make an investigation either by himself or in co-operation with any officer deputed by the District Magistrate or by the Police authorities or by both, in order to determine the cause of the accident and the person responsible for such accident. If he finds that death or serious injury has resulted from neglect on the part of the occupier or manager of the factory or other person to observe any provision of the Act or of the rules or orders made thereunder and if he considers that a prosecution should be instituted under the Act, he shall take necessary action in the matter. If the Inspector considers that action should be taken under the Indian Penal Code he shall record his opinion and send it to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, if the factory is situated in the City of Madras, or to the District Magistrate concerned if the factory is situated elsewhere, for such action as the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate may consider necessary.

(*c*) Finally, he shall note how far the defects pointed out at the previous inspection have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defect or illegality which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from this record containing the orders of the Inspector and such remarks or defects found to exist as he may wish to bring to the manager's notice, shall be sent to the manager in Form H, and a copy of the extract in so far as it related to sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 51, 54, 55 and 56 of the Act shall be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, if the factory is situated in the City of Madras, or to the District Magistrate concerned if the factory is situated elsewhere.

92. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shall not ordinarily deal with technical matters mentioned in sections 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Act but may see that the previous orders passed by the Inspector in respect of these matters are duly observed. In other cases they may take such action under the Act as may be found necessary, communicating copies of the correspondence to the Inspector.

93. When in any area an inspection is made by an additional Inspector, he shall follow the procedure laid down in rule 91 in so far as it relates to the sections of the Act mentioned in the notification appointing him as an additional Inspector fill in the report in Form I or Form J as the case may be and shall, within five days of the inspection, send it to the Inspector for action. In no case shall an additional Inspector communicate a copy of his inspection notes to the occupier or manager direct.

94. The Inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspection and, on the tenth day of each month, shall submit in Form K a diary showing the work done in the preceding month to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of the Act. A copy of this diary shall be retained by the Inspector.

95. In the case of any factory, if it appears to the Inspector that there has been a disregard of the provisions of any municipal or other local law relating to sanitary arrangements, removal of rubbish, cleaning and fencing of water tanks or like matters, he shall, without prejudice to any action which he is empowered to take under the Act and the rules made thereunder, draw the attention of the administrative head of the municipal or other public authority concerned, to the breach of such provisions.

96. The Inspector shall maintain a register of all factories under his direct charge in Form L. He shall place a factory on such register—

(*a*) on receipt of a notice under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Act, unless it appears to him that the premises do not constitute a factory within the definition of factory in clause (*j*) of section 2 of the Act, or

(*b*) after satisfying himself on inspection that the premises fall within the definition of factory as aforesaid.

97. When the Inspector considers that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already borne on the register referred to in rule 96 should be declared a factory under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act, or that a seasonal factory should be declared not to be a seasonal factory under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, he shall send to the occupier of the premises or the seasonal factory as the case may be, a notice intimating his intention to move the Local Government to make such a declaration.

98. Any person served with a notice under rule 97 may, within fourteen days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the proposal to declare the premises to be a factory or, to declare a seasonal factory not to be a seasonal factory, as the case may be. If, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, the Inspector considers that the premises should be declared to be a factory or that the seasonal factory should be declared not to be a seasonal factory, he shall report the matter to the Chief Inspector. On the publication of a notification by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 5 or the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, as the case may be, he shall make the necessary entries in the register of factories.

99. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of such fact to the Inspector who shall, if he is satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove the same from his register of factories. The Inspector may, at any time, without such notice and of his own motion remove any factory from his register if he is satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

100. A seasonal factory shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of its starting work again within a reasonable time.

RULE UNDER SECTION 32 (*f*) READ WITH SECTION 25 OF THE ACT.

101. The drawings, specifications, information about the results of the tests of strength or quality of any specified parts, and other particulars which the Inspector may require to be furnished under the powers vested in him by section 25 of the Act, shall be prepared by one of the following categories of persons, namely :—

(i) a recognized professional architect ; or

(ii) a member or Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers ; or

(iii) a member of the Institute of Structural Engineers ; or

(iv) a gazetted officer or a retired gazetted officer of the Public Works Department ; or

(v) a District Board Engineer or a Municipal Engineer whether in service or retired :

Provided that in rural areas where the Inspector is satisfied that the services of a person in any of the categories named above are not readily available and that the drawings, specifications and information required are such as can be furnished by a person with lesser qualifications he may permit them to be prepared by such person.

RULES UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) OF SECTION 32 OF THE ACT.

102. The dates on which lime-washing, colour-washing tarring, painting or varnishing is carried out in a factory in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be entered in Form M.

103. Particulars of each room in which workers are employed shall be entered in Form N.

104. (*a*) All doors of exit shall be not less than six feet high and four feet wide.

(*b*) All workrooms in factories in which more than twenty workers are employed shall have, at least, two exits as far apart as possible :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in the case of factories in existence on the 1st January 1935, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the provisions of this rule.

105. Every building having more than one storey shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed either inside or outside the building so as to afford direct and unimpeded access from every part of the factory to the ground level and such stairs shall be provided with suitable and sufficient handrails. Provided that in the case of an upper storey in which not more than twenty workers are employed it shall be sufficient to provide one set of stairs made of non-combustible material.

106. In every factory more than one storey high all windows and doors giving access to an external staircase shall be so arranged as to open immediately from the inside.

107. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 105 every cotton ginning or pressing factory shall be provided with at least two flights of stairs made of brick-work or other fire-resisting material.

108. The manager of every factory shall maintain a bound inspection book and shall produce it whenever required by an Inspector, additional Inspector or Certifying Surgeon. In such inspection book shall be pasted—

(i) the exemptions granted to the factory in Form O ;

(ii) the particulars of lime-washing, colour-washing, painting, tarring or varnishing, in Form M ;

(iii) the particulars of rooms in the factory in Form N ; and

(iv) the inspection orders served by the Inspector pertaining to the two years immediately preceding in Form H.

109. Whenever there is a change of occupier in a factory, the bound inspection book and the registers kept in pursuance of the Act and the rules made thereunder shall be duly handed over to the new occupier or his manager.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTIONS (1) AND (2) OF SECTION 33 OF THE ACT.

110. The occupier of every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, and which may be specified hereafter by the Local Government by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* shall provide free of cost a suitable room or rooms for the use of [illegible]

3. In rule 110 of the said rules—

(i) after the second sentence the following sentence shall be inserted, namely :—

"The roof and sides (if any) of such room or rooms shall be constructed of suitable materials;"

(ii) for the figure and words "6 square feet," in the third sentence, the figures and words "12 square feet" shall be substituted ; and

(iii) at the end of the first paragraph, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to rooms for the use of workers during periods of rest in existence on the 1st January 1939."

[illegible] employed, and which may be specified hereafter by the Local Government by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* shall provide a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women.

(2) Such room or rooms shall be adequately lighted and properly ventilated so as to admit fresh air at all times and shall be provided with sufficient washing and latrine facilities in accordance with a plan to be approved by the Chief Inspector in consultation with the Health Officer concerned. Such room or rooms shall not be less than ten feet high and the floor space shall not be less than 10 square feet for each child. As far as possible such room or rooms shall be away from the work rooms and close to the main entrance to the factory.

(3) For every thirty children to be accommodated in the creche, a properly trained nurse or ayah shall be appointed for the purpose of looking after the children and the occupier shall provide suitable equipment and facilities for the purpose.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 33 OF THE ACT.

112. Work on a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power shall not be begun in any building or part of any building erected or taken into use as a factory falling under one of the categories mentioned in the Schedule below after these rules come into force in any part of this ~~Presidency~~ until a certificate of stability in respect of the building in the Form below signed by any of the persons mentioned in rule 101 has been sent by the occupier or manager of the factory to the Inspector.

SCHEDULE.

Classes of factories.

1 Rice and jute mills.
2 Cotton gins and presses.
3 Decorticating factories.
4 Cotton spinning and weaving mills.
5 Sugar factories.
6 Chemical and manure works.
7 Engineering workshops and foundries.
8 Tea and coffee factories.
9 Cement works.
10 Any class of factory in which machinery or plant is installed on a floor other than the ground floor and not included in the above categories.

Form of the certificate of stability.

1 Village, town or district in which factory is situated.
2 Full postal address of factory.
3 Occupier of the factory.
4 Nature of the manufacturing process to be carried on in the factory.
5 Number of floors on which workers will be employed.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the building and examined the structural stability of its various parts including the foundations as shown in the completed plans with special reference to the machinery, plant, etc., that have been installed. I am of opinion that the building is structurally sound and that its stability will not be endangered by its use as a factory, for the manufacture of .....for which the machinery, plant, etc., installed are intended.

Station
Date

(Signature)
(Designation and qualifications.)

CHAPTER VI.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

113. The following persons shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management, or to be employed in a confidential position:—

(*a*) Managers;
(*b*) Assistant Managers;
(*c*) [illegible]

AMENDMENT.

In rule 113 of the said rules—

(i) in clause (*h*), the word 'and' at the end shall be omitted; and

(ii) after clause (i), the following word and clause shall be added, namely:—

"; and

(*j*) Superintendents and Instructors in workshops attached to educational institution such as the Government and Aided Industrial schools."

EXEMPTION UNDER CLAUSE (*a*) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

114. (1) Adult workers engaged on urgent repairs in a factory shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in column (1) of the Schedule below subject to the conditions specified in column (2) thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of sections of the Act from which exemption is granted. (1)	Conditions. (2)
34, 35, 36, 37 and 38	(i) No worker shall be employed on such repairs for more than 18 hours on any one day, 50 hours during any three consecutive days, or 72 hours during each period of seven consecutive days commencing from his first employment on such repairs. (ii) Within 24 hours of the commencement of the work, notice shall be sent to the Inspector describing the nature of the urgent repairs and the period probably required for their completion.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule the following shall be considered to be urgent repairs:—

(*a*) breakdown repairs to motive power, transmission or other essential plant in a factory which have to be carried out in order that the main manufacturing process may be continued without interruption or delay during the ordinary working day;

(*b*) breakdown repairs to the motive power, transmission or other essential plant of other factories, collieries, railways, dockyards, harbours, tramways, motor transport, gas, electrical generating and transmission, pumping or similar essential or public utility services carried out in general engineering works and foundries and which are necessary to enable such concerns to maintain their main manufacturing processes, production or service during normal working hours;

(*c*) repairs to deep-sea ships and repairs to commercial air-craft done in a factory which are essential to enable such ships or air-craft to leave port at proper time or continue their normal operations in a sea or air worthy condition, as the case may be.

(2) No change shall be made in the notice of periods for work for adults in respect of such urgent repairs.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*b*) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

115. Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in column (1) of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in column (2) subject to the conditions specified in column (3).

Serial number and kind of work. (1)	Provisions of sections of the Act from which exemption is granted. (2)	Conditions. (3)
(1) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or the foundry or in connexion with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, the mechanical or electrical lifts or the steam or water pipes or pumps of a factory. (2) Work of examining or repairing any machinery or other part of the plant which is necessary for carrying on the work in a factory. *Explanation.*—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing." (3) Work in boiler houses and engine rooms such as lighting fires, in order to raise steam or generate gas preparatory to the commencement of regular work in the factory.	34, 36 and 38.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Commissioner of Labour. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Commissioner of Labour through the Inspector. (2) The period of work shall in no case exceed 11 hours in any one day. (3) The period of work along with intervals for rest shall, in no case, spread over more than 15 hours in any one day.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*c*) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

116. (1) Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in column (1) of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) subject to the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in column (3).

(2) In the case of exemption from section 37, the provisions of section 39 will not apply to the extent that rest periods need not be specified in the notice of periods of work.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number and name of work. (1)	Sections of the Act from which exemption is granted. (2)	Conditions of exemption. (3)
1 (*a*) Work of persons of the male sex in connexion with pumping operations at oil installations.	34, 36 and 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (2) The period of work, along with intervals of rest, shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day.
(*b*) Work of persons of the male sex employed in pumping operations at oil installations in connexion with pumping oil out of or into ships' tanks.	37.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Commissioner of Labour. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Commissioner of Labour through the Inspector concerned. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
2 Work of persons of the male sex engaged in (1) oiling or aiding in the oiling of machinery; and (2) cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, or of blow room flues or line shafts alleys or galleries in ginning factories.	34, 36 and 38.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Commissioner of Labour. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Commissioner of Labour through the Inspector concerned. (2) The machinery shall not be allowed to run while the work is carried on. (3) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (4) The period of work along with intervals of rest shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day.
3 (*a*) Work of persons doing running repairs to railway locomotives.	34, 36 and 37.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Commissioner of Labour. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Commissioner of Labour through the Inspector concerned. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals. (3) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day.

Serial number and name of work.	Sections of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions of exemption.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(b) Work of drivers, firemen, fitters and erectors in railway workshops when engaged on engine trial on open land.	34 and 36.	The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day.
Work of persons employed in connexion with the preparation of road surfacing or road making material.	34, 36, 37 and 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day, or, if the factory is a seasonal one, twelve hours in any one day. (2) The period of work along with intervals of rest shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day. (3) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
5 Work of persons employed in the rotary machine, stereo and binding departments in newspaper presses.	37.	Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
6 Work of persons engaged in loading or unloading or transporting raw materials or finished articles in factories where such work is intermittent and mainly outside the factory premises.	34, 36, 37 and 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day, or if the factory is a seasonal one, twelve hours in any one day.
7 Work of kata coolies in rice mills employed for filling and sewing bags of rice for delivery to customers.	34, 36, 37, 39 and 40.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*d*) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

117. (1) Adult workers in any class of factory specified in column (1) of the Schedule below engaged in work of the kind specified in column (2) shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act specified in column (3) subject to the conditions specified in column (4).

SCHEDULE.

Class of factories.	Kind of work.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Sugar factories	Feeding of cane, crushing of cane, boiling of juice, filtration and crystalization.	Sections 35, 37 and 38.	(*a*) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours, as the Chief Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (*b*) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
2 Chemical — factories including — cordite factories.	(i) Acid manufacture, recovery of acetone, production of steam in aid of a chemical process, gas making, manufacture of nitro glycerine, cordite and cartridges.	35, 36 and 37.	(*a*) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (*b*) In the case of exemption from section 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 11 per day. (*c*) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
	(ii) Work of persons actually engaged in the manufacture of epsom salts	Sections 35 (1) (*b*) and 37.	No conditions in respect of exemption from section 35 (1).

AMENDMENT.

For item 4 of the schedule to sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the said rules, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

Class of factories.	*Kind of work.*	*Provisions of the Act from which exemption is granted.*	*Conditions.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories distilling sandalwood and other essential oils.	Work in still and condensing rooms.	Sections 35 and 37.	(1) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector may consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (2) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals."

(*c*) The exemption from sections 37 and 38 shall apply only to persons on eight-hour shifts, the mechanical shops in the factories excluded.

Class of factories.	Kind of work.	Provision of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6 Glass factories ..	Continuous processes from the mixing of the raw materials to the removal of the manufactured glass from the annealing chambers or ovens.	Sections 35 and 38.	In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector may consider equivalent to a whole day's rest.
7 Municipal and public water pumping stations.	Work of engine drivers, engine cleaners, boiler coolies, operators (fitters) in chlorinating rooms and filter bed coolies.	Sections 35 and 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
8 Electrical generating stations.	Work of stokers, ash coolies, turbine drivers and greasors, switch board attendants and pumpmen.	Sections 35, 36, 37 and 38.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 11 per day. (c) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
9 Breweries	Work of kiln firing and examining vessels and casks of beer.	Section 35	No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest.
10 Tanneries	Country and chrome-tanning, all processes from the receiving of skins to the completion of the tanning process, finishing processes being excluded.	Sections 34, 35, 36 and 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from sections 34 and 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 60 per week and 11 per day respectively. (b) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days with

section 79 of the said Act:—

AMENDMENT.

After item 13 of the schedule to sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the said rules, the following item shall be added, namely:—

Class of factories.	Kind of work.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
"14. Steel rolling mills.	Operation of the furnaces and rolling mills.	Sections 35, 37 and 38.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift and from midday

After item 14 of the schedule to sub-rule (1) of rule 117 of the said rules, the following item shall be added, namely:—

Class of factories.	*Kind of work.*	*Provisions of the Act from which exemption is granted.*	*Conditions.*
"15. Enamel factories.	All work ..	Sections 35 and 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to mid-night for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Chief Inspector of Factories may consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals."

Vide S.R.O./C.I.2 / F. 9465-37.

SCHEDULE.

1 Preparing cardamom.
2 Do. ginger.
3 Do. pepper.
4 Do. nux vomica.
5 Do. turmeric.
6 Coffee curing.
7 Fish-curing and fish canning.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

120. (1) Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in the first column of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in the corresponding entry in the second column subject to the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in the third column.

SCHEDULE.

Kind of work.	Provisions from which exemption is granted.	Conditions of exemption.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		[illegible] In the case of exemptio

S.N.20/500-40

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 59 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following *amendments to the* Madras Factories Rules, 1936, published with Development Department Notification No. 199, dated 30th March 1936, at pages 556-582 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1936, as subsequently amended, the *same having* been previously published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act:—

AMENDMENTS.

1. For sub-rule (*a*) of rule 126 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted:—

"126. (*a*) The duties of a certifying surgeon and of a person authorized under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act to exercise any of his powers under the Act shall comprise the examination of young persons desirous of being employed and the re-examination of children or adolescents in respect of whom a notice under section 58 of the Act has been served upon the manager and who desire to be re-employed. On the application of any young person or his parent or guardian accompanied by a Manager or occupier of the [illegible]

(2) The machinery shall not be allowed to run while the work is carried on.

(3) No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTIONS (2) AND (4) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

122. Except in the case of persons exempted under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act, no adult worker exempted from the provisions of section 34 of the Act shall work for more than 60 hours in any week.

123. The periods shown in the notice required by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Act shall not contravene the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act as modified by the rules framed under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 45 OF THE ACT.

124. Women working in fish-curing and fish-canning factories shall be exempt from the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Act, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) No woman shall be employed before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. for more than three days in any one week. The number of days on which a woman may be so employed shall not exceed 50 in a year.

(2) No woman shall be employed after 11 p.m.

(3) A period of uninterrupted rest of at least 9 hours shall intervene between the cessation of a period of work after 7 p.m. on any day and the beginning of a fresh period of work on the following day.

RULE UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE ACT.

125. An adult worker may be employed in more than one factory on the same day, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) He shall not be employed for more than 10 hours in all on any one day.

(2) He shall receive a weekly holiday in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES UNDER CLAUSES (*a*), (*c*) AND (*d*) OF SECTION 59 OF THE ACT.

[illegible] of a Certifying Surgeon and of a AMENDMENT.

For the last sentence in sub-rule (*a*) of rule 126 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

"No fee shall be levied for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof from any child or adolescent or from the guardian or employer of any child or adolescent."

S.N.2 infra

2

document signed by the manager of a factory that such person will be employed therein if certified to be fit for work in a factory or on the application of the manager of the factory in which any person wishes to work the certifying surgeon shall examine such person and ascertain his fitness for work in a factory. Certificate of age and fitness shall be given to such young persons, children or adolescents as are found qualified to receive them. No fee shall be levied for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof from any young person, child or adolescent or from the guardian or employer of any young person, child or adolescent."

2. For sub-rule (1) of rule 129 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted:—

"129. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the certifying surgeon for a copy of the certificate through his employer, or if he is unemployed, through his last employer, and the certifying surgeon may grant a duplicate thereof. The word 'Duplicate' shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the certifying surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked 'Duplicate' and initialled."

3. Sub-rule (1) of rule 130 and rules 131 and 132 shall be omitted.

[illegible] person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon when he refuses to grant the certificate gives permission in writing for an application to be made at an earlier date.

128. Every person authorized under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act shall grant certificates in the manner provided in rule 127. The word "Provisional" shall be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

S.N. 20/500-40

129. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiry from his employer (or if he is unemployed from his last employer) and from such other sources as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under sub-rule (1), a fee of 8 annas which shall be credited to Government shall be charged. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form Q of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No duplicate of a certificate granted under section 52 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

SCHEDULE.

1 Preparing cardamom.
2 Do. ginger.
3 Do. pepper.
4 Do. nux vomica.
5 Do. turmeric.
6 Coffee curing.
7 Fish-curing and fish canning.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

120. (1) Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in the first column of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in the corresponding entry in the second column subject to the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in the third column.

SCHEDULE.

Kind of work.	Provisions from which exemption is granted.	Conditions of exemption.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(1) In the case of exemptio

S.N.20/500-60

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 59 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1936, published with Development Department Notification No. 199, dated 30th March 1936, at pages 556-582 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1936, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act;—

AMENDMENTS.

1. For sub-rule (*a*) of rule 126 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted:—

"126. (*a*) The duties of a certifying surgeon and of a person authorized under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act to exercise any of his powers under the Act shall comprise the examination of young persons desirous of being employed and the re-examination of children or adolescents in respect of whom a notice under section 58 of the Act has been served upon the manager and who desire to be re-employed. On the application of any young person or his parent or guardian accompanied by a

Manager or occupier of the factory.

(2) The machinery shall not be allowed to run while the work is carried on.

(3) No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTIONS (2) AND (4) OF SECTION 43 OF THE ACT.

122. Except in the case of persons exempted under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act, no adult worker exempted from the provisions of section 34 of the Act shall work for more than 60 hours in any week.

123. The periods shown in the notice required by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Act shall not contravene the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act as modified by the rules framed under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

RULE UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 45 OF THE ACT.

124. Women working in fish-curing and fish-canning factories shall be exempt from the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Act, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) No woman shall be employed before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. for more than three days in any one week. The number of days on which a woman may be so employed shall not exceed 50 in a year.

(2) No woman shall be employed after 11 p.m.

(3) A period of uninterrupted rest of at least 9 hours shall intervene between the cessation of a period of work after 7 p.m. on any day and the beginning of a fresh period of work on the following day.

RULE UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE ACT.

125. An adult worker may be employed in more than one factory on the same day, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) He shall not be employed for more than 10 hours in all on any one day.

(2) He shall receive a weekly holiday in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES UNDER CLAUSES (*a*), (*c*) AND (*d*) OF SECTION 59 OF THE ACT.

...ation of a Certifying Surgeon and of a

AMENDMENT.

For the last sentence in sub-rule (*a*) of rule 126 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

"No fee shall be levied for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof from any child or adolescent or from the guardian or employer of any child or adolescent."

S.N.2 infra

2

document signed by the manager of a factory that such person will be employed therein if certified to be fit for work in a factory or on the application of the manager of the factory in which any person wishes to work the certifying surgeon shall examine such person and ascertain his fitness for work in a factory. Certificate of age and fitness shall be given to such young persons, children or adolescents as are found qualified to receive them. No fee shall be levied for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof from any young person, child or adolescent or from the guardian or employer of any young person, child or adolescent."

2. For sub-rule (1) of rule 129 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted:—

"129. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the certifying surgeon for a copy of the certificate through his employer, or if he is unemployed, through his last employer, and the certifying surgeon may grant a duplicate thereof. The word 'Duplicate' shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the certifying surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked 'Duplicate' and initialled."

3. Sub-rule (1) of rule 130 and rules 131 and 132 shall be omitted.

(5) If the Certifying ... person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon when he refuses to grant the certificate gives permission in writing for an application to be made at an earlier date.

128. Every person authorized under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act shall grant certificates in the manner provided in rule 127. The word "Provisional" shall be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

129. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiry from his employer (or if he is unemployed from his last employer) and from such other sources as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

vide S.N. 20/500-60

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under sub-rule (1), a fee of 8 annas which shall be credited to Government shall be charged. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form Q of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No duplicate of a certificate granted under section 52 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

130. (1) The Certifying Surgeon shall ordinarily visit every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, in which children or adolescents are known to be employed, at least once in six months and shall give previous notice of his visits. At each of these visits the Manager shall produce before the Certifying Surgeon at such time as he may fix all children or adolescents employed in the factory whether actually at work or not.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child or adolescent who is in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act, and shall, if he is satisfied that a certificate should be granted, destroy the provisional certificate and issue his own certificate in place of it.

(3) If, on such examination, the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "Provisional" certificate, granted under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act, is under the age of twelve years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall impound the certificate and write on it the word "Cancelled" over his signature. He shall then forward the certificate with such remarks as he considers necessary to the Inspector for information, and shall also inform the person who issued it that it has been cancelled.

131. The Certifying Surgeon at his periodical visits shall satisfy himself as to the fitness of the children and adolescents employed in the factory and shall revoke the certificate of any child or adolescent whom he considers unfit.

132. The Certifying Surgeon shall enter in the inspection book a note detailing the results of each visit to the factory and shall forward a copy of this note to the Inspector.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*b*) OF SECTION 59 OF THE ACT.

133. No child or adolescent shall be certified as fit to work in a factory unless such child or adolescent—

(i) is free from organic disease,

(ii) has a good physique,

(iii) is capable of enduring work of the kind that has to be performed in the factory,

(iv) is mentally sound, and

(v) is protected against small pox by vaccination.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*d*) OF SECTION 59 OF THE ACT.

134. Where a child or an adolescent at work carries a token giving a reference to the certificate granted to him under section 52 of the Act in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Act, the token shall be worn round the neck of the worker and shall be stamped with the number of the worker in the Register of Child Workers or Adult Workers, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTERS AND NOTICES.

Rules under sections 39 (8) *and* 55 (4), 41 (2) *and* 56 (2), *and* 47 (4) *and* 76 (1) *of the Act.*

135. The notice of periods of work for adults required by section 39 of the Act and the notice of periods of work for children required by section 55 of the Act shall be in Form R, and shall be exhibited in English and in the principal vernacular of the district in which the factory is situated.

136. The manager of every factory shall keep a correct and up-to-date register of adult workers and of child workers employed therein, separately for men, women, boys and girls in Parts I to IV respectively of Form S or in such form as may be approved by the Inspector under the proviso to section 41 (1) of the Act. This register shall show the nominal day's work specifying the hours within which each worker is to be employed and shall be written afresh from 1st January in each year. A note shall be made in the remarks column of the Register against the names of all adult workers permitted to work in more than one factory under rule 125. The register shall be readily available for inspection during working hours.

NOTE.—In Form S days of the week may be indicated as follows:—Monday by M, Tuesday by T, Wednesday by W, Thursday by Th., Friday by F, Saturday by S, Sunday by Su. Sunday hours will be shown in all cases of permanent exemption from section 35. Where the hours of work for any worker are the same for every day in the week only one set of columns (8) to (13) in parts I and II and (8) to (11) in parts III and IV will be needed. If, however, the hours are different on different days of the week further sets of columns should be used. For example, if the hours are the same on all days from Monday to Friday and different on Saturday, columns (8) to (13) of parts I and II and columns (8) to (11) of parts III and IV would be headed M to F and columns (14) to (19) of parts I and II and columns (12) and (13) of parts III and IV would be headed S. If there are only two periods of work, the columns in respect of the third period will be omitted. Where shifts interchange, the group of workers on shift should be entered in the same part of the register and their working hours entered as for those of the shift to which they are originally allotted. For example, if there are three shifts A, B and C, A, B, or C as the case may be will be entered in column (7) and in the remarks column will be stated for the whole group in what order shifts A, B and C change over and the day fixed for change over. Where exempted from any of the provisions of the Act regarding hours of work or spread over a note to that effect should be made in the remarks column.

137. The Register prescribed in rule 136 shall be preserved for a period of two years following the year to which the Register relates.

138. In every factory in which all or any class of adult workers are exempted from all or any of the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Act, a muster roll shall be maintained for all such workers in Form T. This roll shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of work during the day or night or both and shall be entered up at the commencement of each period. The number entered in the first column shall be the number given in the Register of Adult Workers:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Inspector a muster roll or register kept in a factory gives the particulars required under this rule, he may for reasons to be

S.N.7
R.Dis.7.96
38.

After rule 138 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"138-A. In factories in which a muster roll or a running record of the hours of each worker is maintained, the days of absence of each worker, not being a casual worker, if due to sickness shall be clearly shown as such in the roll or record. In factories in which no such roll or record is maintained, a separate record showing the days of a due to sickness of each worker, not being a worker, shall be maintained and shall be pr before the Inspector on demand."

provisions of sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Act shall contain the abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder specified in Form U.

RULE UNDER THE EXCEPTION TO SECTION 66 OF THE ACT.

141. No inflammable material shall be used in the vicinity of places where the use of naked lights is necessary in the course of a manufacturing process.

FORM A (see rule 22).

NOTICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRE.

Do not smoke—Do not use a naked light, here.

Your attention is drawn to section 66 of the Factories Act, 1934, which reads as follows:—

"Whoever smokes or uses a naked light or causes or permit any such light to be used in the vicinity of any inflammable material in a factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

17

~~10~~

FORM B [see Rules 27, 28 and 29].

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS.

Not to be filled up by the management. { District / Date of receipt / Accident No. / Classification, i.e., fatal, serious or minor

Date of enquiry

Result of enquiry

1 Name of occupier

2 Name of factory and its situation

3 Nature of industry

4 Branch or department in which accident occurred

5 Injured person's name

Address

Sex Age Caste

6 Usual occupation of injured person

7 Date and hour of accident

8 Hour at which he started work on the day of accident

9 Cause of accident (*a*)

(The detailed circumstances under which the accident occurred, should be stated.)

If caused by machinery give—

(*b*) Name of machine and part causing accident

(*c*) State whether it was moved by mechanical power at the time

(*d*) State exactly what the injured person was doing at the time

10 Describe fully the nature and extent of injuries sustained, e.g., fatal, loss of finger, etc.

11. If accident not fatal, state whether the injured person was disabled for complete 48 hours immediately after the accident

12. Has duplicate copy of this report been kept

13. Under whose treatment is the injured person

No.

Date

Signature of occupier ; if the occupir is absent Manager or Agent.

Form B-1
(Vide S.N. 58)
R. 500-40

FORM C [see sub-rules (2) and (5) of Rule 38].

FORM FOR RECORDING DAILY READINGS OF THE HYGROMETER.

Name of factory — Number of operatives employed in it

Name of room — Number of the hygrometer

Year, month and date.	Readings									Remarks.
	Between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.			Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.			Between 4 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.			
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	
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FORM D [see sub-rules (2) and (5) of Rule 38].

HUMIDITY REGISTER.

Name of factory — Name of Manager

Place — For the week ending

Year.		Time between	Department. Number of persons employed in room.									Department. Number of persons employed in room.									Department. Number of persons employed in room.									Reading of the outside hygrometer to take shade temperature.		
			Hygrometer. No. 1.			Hygrometer. No. 2.			Hygrometer. No. 3.			Hygrometer. No. 1.			Hygrometer. No. 2.			Hygrometer. No. 3.			Hygrometer. No. 1.			Hygrometer. No. 2.			Hygrometer. No. 3.					
Month.	Date.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Per cent humidity.
		7 a.m. and 9 a.m. ..																													
		11 a.m. and 2 p.m. ..																													
		4 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. ..																													
		Average ..																													
		7 a.m. and 9 a.m. ..																													
		11 a.m. and 2 p.m.																													
		4 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. ..																													
		Average ..																													

Certificate—

Manager.

FORM E [see Rule 30.]

NOTICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

1 Keep safety guard in position. They are for your protection.
2 Do not expect your helper to be so good a mechanic as you are.
3 Stop machinery to clean, oil, adjust or repair and do not try to operate a machine you do not understand.
4 Do not use machine with guard removed.
5 Report to your employer unsafe places and machinery.
6 Do not attempt to repair electrical equipment but call an electrician.
7 Remember there is always danger in removing belts while machine is running.
8 Never try to shift a moving belt by hand.
9 Stop the machinery to replace heavy belts.
10 Never wear loose, torn or improperly fitted clothing where machinery is working. Loose sleeves around machinery are invitation for broken arms.
11 Goggles should be worn while working at grinders, shapers, welders, metal pouring and chipping. Always use a screen when chipping.
12 Mushroom heads on tools are dangerous.
13 Never strike tempered steel with a hammer or other metal object.
14 Cultivate a habit of caution; carelessness often leads to loss of life.
15 See that wrenches fit properly.
16 Do not let sharp tools lie around carelessly.
17 Never stand or walk under crane loads.
18 Walk with care on wet floors.
19 Before using ladders see that they are equipped with safety spikes or hooks and that rungs are sound. Never use a weak or defective ladder.
20 Remember all scaffolds and ladders are not safe.
21 Running, horse-play or scuffle in a factory is dangerous.
22 Do not wear rings on your fingers. Machinery may rip them off and the fingers with them.
23 Do not think you cannot have an accident because you never had one.
24 Do not work machinery entrusted to another even in his absence.
25 Do not be talking to your neighbour while at work on machinery. The talk leads to distraction and your hands may get caught in the machinery.
26 Do not go to the hot water tank in the factory for a bath. If you desire a bath go home and have it.

19

FORM F [see Rule 91 (*a*)].

FACTORY INSPECTION—FIRST REPORT.

District
Taluk
Village
Postal address

Date of last inspection
Number and date of previous order
Date and time of present inspection

1 Serial number and name of factory.

2 (*a*) Class (seasonal or non-seasonal) and kind of factory.

N.B.—All industries carried on or likely to be carried on should be entered.

(*b*) If seasonal factory declared non-seasonal, give number and date of Government notification.

3 Name of occupier.

4 Name of manager.

5 Factory working—not working.

N.B.—If the factory is working the industry that is being carried on at the time of inspection should be noted.

6 Factory notified/registered.

	Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	Children.
	Men. Women.		Boys. Girls.	

7 Number of employees on the day of inspection.

Have more than 9 or 19 persons been employed on any day of the preceding 12 months ? If so, the date or dates should be given.

8 (*a*) Nature and amount of moving power.

(*b*) Details of machinery installed in the factory.

Health and Sanitation.

9 (*a*) Is rubbish, filth or debris allowed to accumulate in the factory ? [Rule 5 (*a*).]

(*b*) Are covered receptacles provided for filth and other decomposing matter ? [Rule 5 (*a*).]

(*c*) Are wastes and effluents being disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable ? [Rule 5 (*b*).]

(*d*) Are the drains properly constructed and regularly flushed at least twice daily ? (Rule 6.)

(*e*) Are drains connected with some recognized drainage line ? (Rule 6.)

(*f*) Is the compound surrounding the factory sanitary and clean ? (Rule 7.)

(*g*) Has the limewashing of the factory building walls been done. (Rule 3.)

(*h*) Is the woodwork in the factory painted, varnished or limewashed ? (Rule 3.)

10 (*a*) Are the latrines and urinal accommodation sufficient and suitable or is the factory exempt ? (Section 20 and rules 15, 16 and 18.)

N.B.—Number and date of exemption order to be given.

(*b*) (i) Are the latrines and urinals properly used by the work-people ? (Rule 8.)

(ii) Are arrangements made for regular cleansing and conservancy of latrines, etc.? (Rule 8.)

(*c*) Have the limewashing and tarring of latrine walls been done ? (Rule 17.)

11 (*a*) Is there a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking ? [Sections 19 (1) and (2) and rule 13.]

(*b*) Is the water supplied free of cost ? (Rule 12.)

(*c*) Is the area around the place where drinking water is distributed properly drained and cleaned ? (Rule 9.)

(*d*) (i) Are processes involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances carried on ?

(ii) If so, are suitable washing facilities provided ? (Rule 14.)

12 (*a*) Are the ventilating openings sufficient and properly maintained ? [Rule 10 (1).]

(*b*) Is ventilation sufficient to render gases, vapour, dust, etc., generated in the factory harmless to operatives ? [Section 14 (2).]

(*c*) Is gas or other impurity generated to an injurious extent ; if so, is there a mechanical or other device to abate the nuisance ? [Section 14 (3) (Order to specify time).]

(*d*) Is ventilation in jute mills sufficient ? [Rule 10 (2).]

(*e*) (i) Are sufficient means provided for the removal of steam in slasher sizing rooms in cotton mills constructed after the 1st January 1935 ? [Rule 10 (3).]

(ii) Is any other process carried on in such slasher sizing rooms ? [Rule 10 (3).]

(Number and date of exemption granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories, if any, to be noted here.)

13 In cotton mills :—

(*a*) Is artificial humidification carried on ? [Section 15 (2).]

(*b*) Is drinking or purified water used for humidifying ? [Section 15 (3).]

(*c*) Is the number of hygrometers sufficient ? [Rules 34 (*a*) to (*c*)] or is any department exempt under Rule 36.

(*d*) Are the hygrometers installed in the factory maintained accurately and in an efficient state ? (Rules 39 to 46.)

14 Are the cooling properties of air inside the factory sufficient, if not, what measures would you suggest to the Chief Inspector for adoption ? (Section 16).

15 Are the floor and breathing space sufficient or are the workrooms over-crowded ? [Section 17 and Rule 11.]

16 Is the lighting in the factory sufficient ? (Order to specify time.) [Section 18 (2).]

SAFETY OF WORKERS.

FENCING OF MACHINERY.

1. *General.*

17 (*a*) Are the exposed moving parts of a prime mover and flywheel directly connected to it fenced? [Section 24 (1) (*a*).]

(*b*) Are the hoist, lift or hoist well and every trap door or similar opening near which any person may have to work or pass adequately fenced? [Section 24 (1) (*b*).]

(*c*) Are the hoist gates self-locking and only capable of being opened when the cage is opposite the floor? (Rule 52.)

18 Are all parts of transmission machinery securely fenced? (Rule 48.)

19 Are all parts of machine tools securely fenced? (Rule 49.)

20 Are emery wheels provided with strong guards of wrought-iron of not less than ¼ inch thick or of steel plate of not less than 1/16 inch thick and the tool rests properly fixed? (Rule 51.)

21 Is there any other part of machinery that requires to be fenced? (Order to specify time.) [Section 24 (2).]

22 Are all fences and guards securely fixed and maintained in an efficient state when machinery is working? [Section 24 (3).]

2. *Printing Works.*

23 Is every platen machine fitted with an efficient finger guard and every guillotine machine with an efficient knife guard? (Rule 50.)

3. *Textile Factories.*

24 Are fencing and guarding efficient (Rule 53.)

In (1) blowing room machinery
(*a*)
(*b*)
(*c*)
(*d*)
(*e*)

(2) Carding machine
(*a*)
(*b*)

(3) Drawing frames
(4) Speed frames
(*a*)
(*b*)
(*c*)
(*d*)

(5) Self-acting mules
(*a*)
(*b*)
(*c*)
(*d*)
(*e*)
(*f*)
(*g*)

(6) Ring and throstle and doubling frames
(*a*)
(*b*)

(7) Calendering machines?

Ginning Factories.

25 (*a*) Is the lineshaft to second motion completely enclosed? [Rule 54 (*a*).]

(*b*) Is the feed mouth of the opener fitted with a traverser or a grid guard extending 4 feet over the lattice conveyor or the beaters of openers covered efficiently? [Rule 54 (*b*).]

(*c*) Is the spur gearing at the side of opener completely guarded? [Rule 54 (*c*).]

(*d*) Are the crankshaft pulleys and roller pulleys of all gins securely guarded? [Rule 54 (*d*).]

(*e*) Are the spur wheels, oscillating levers and rollers of gins provided with guards? [Rule 54 (*e*).]

(*f*) Are fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters provided to all gins and openers? [Rule 54 (*f*).]

5. *Woodworking Factories.*

26 (*a*) Is an efficient stopping and starting appliance provided for each machine? (Rule 55.)

(*b*) Is a suitable push stick kept available for use at the bench of every machine which is fed by hand? (Rule 56.)

(*c*) Is every circular saw provided with a strong metal-guard and a riving knife? (Rule 57.)

(*d*) Is the plain band-saw guarded? (Rule 58.)

(*e*) (i) Is a cylindrical cutter block provided for every overhand planing machine and a bridge-guard to cover the slot in the bench? [Rule 59 (*a*) and (*b*).]

(ii) Is an efficient guard provided to feed roller of every placing machine used for thicknessing? [Rule 59 (*c*).]

(*f*) Is a suitable guard provided for the cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine or is a jig or holder provided? (Rule 60.)

(*g*) Is a suitable guard provided for every chain mortising machine? (Rule 61).

6. *Jute Mills.*

27 (*a*) Is the feed table of a softener machine not less than 5 feet in length? [Rule 63 (*a*).]

(*b*) Is an efficient automatic knocking off device provided at the feed table and efficiently maintained? [Rule 63 (*b*) and (*c*).]

7. *Tea Factories.*

28 (*a*) Is the roll table suitably fenced? (Rule 64).

(*b*) Is the leaf removed only with the aid of a brush? (Rule 64.)

8. *Brick and Tile Works.*

29 Is an efficient finger guard provided at the feed end of the revolving press? (Rule 65.)

9. *Decorticating Factories.*

30 (*a*) Are the beater arms and the feed mouth of the decorticators securely guarded as required by rule 66?

(*b*) Is the guard maintained properly? (Rule 66.)

10. *Safety of Buildings and Machinery.*

31 Is there any building or part of the building, ways, machinery or plant in a factory in such a condition that it may be dangerous to human life or safety ? [Section 26 (1). Order to specify time.]

32 Is there any building or part of a building, ways, machinery or plant the use of which, involves imminent danger to human life or safety ? [Section 26 (2). Order to specify time.]

33 (*a*) When were the buildings completed ?

(*b*) When was the machinery started for the first time ?

(*c*) When was the certificate of stability sent to the Inspector ? [Section 33 (3) and Rule 112.]

(*d*) Are any rectifications of defective parts or tests of stability now required ? State action proposed. (Section 25 and Rule 112.)

Protection of Persons attending to Machinery.

1. *General.*

34 Is the floor surrounding every machine level, non-slippery and maintained in good repair ? (Rule 68.)

35 Are important pulleys provided with belt hangers ? (Rule 69.)

36 Are suitable string gears provided and used to move driving shafts on all fast and loose pulleys? (Rule 70.)

37 Are only experienced and specifically trained men allowed to lubricate bearing or gear wheels or to replace or adjust belts ? (Rule 71.)

38 Are service platforms and gangways provided for overhead shafting and securely fenced where required ? (Rule 72.)

39 Is machinery in motion cleaned by cotton waste, rags or similar materials held in hand ? (Rule 73.)

40 Are shafting ladders provided with hooks or with a non-skid device ? (Rule 74.)

41 Is tight clothing worn by oilers, machinemen and persons replacing belts ? (Rule 75.)

42 Is safe and convenient access provided to all belts, bearings and other parts of machinery to be attended to whilst in motion ? (Rule 76.)

43 Are water gauge glasses on boilers of over 100 lb. pressure guarded ? (Rule 77.)

44 Are additional weights placed on the safety valve of the boiler otherwise than under the written authority of the Boiler Inspector ? (Rule 78.)

45 Are safety valve and pressure gauge fitted to all sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam jacketted pans or other vessels worked under pressure ? (Rule 79.)

46 Are the electrical and mechanical means of transport designed, maintained and operated so as to be safe for operation ? (Rule 84.)

2. *Electrical Fittings.*

47 (*a*) Are all electrical conductors protected ? [Rule 67 (1).]

(*b*) Are all electrical apparatus, machines and fittings guarded and provided with efficient handles ? [Rule 67 (2).]

(*c*) Are the switches and other controlling appliances operated from outside the fence ? [Rule 67 (3).]

(*d*) Are only specially trained and experienced men allowed to operate electrical apparatus ? [Rule 67 (4).]

3. *Danger Notices.*

48 (*a*) (i) Are notices in Form E both in English and vernacular displayed in all the rooms where machinery is in use ? [Rule 80 (*a*).]

(ii) Have the contents of Form E been explained to each employee in the vernacular understood by him ? [Rule 80 (*b*).]

(*b*) Are instructions regarding restoration of persons suffering from electric shock affixed both in English and in the vernacular ? [Rule 67 (5).]

(*c*) (i) Is the notice required by rule 22 exhibited in English and in the vernacular ?

(ii) Has this notice been explained to each workman in his vernacular.

4. *Special Provisions for Women and Children.*

49 (*a*) Are women and children prevented from cleaning or oiling machinery whilst in motion under power and from working between the fixed and moving parts of machinery ? [Section 27 (1).]

(*b*) In a cotton pressing factory, are women and children prevented from working in a room in which the feed-end of a cotton opener is situated ? (Section 29.)

50 Are children who cannot be lawfully employed in the factory admitted to any part of it where any hazardous operation is carried on ? [Section 33 (4) and Rule 82.]

51 Is the presence of children who cannot be lawfully employed in the factory in any part of it dangerous to them or injurious to their health ? [Section 28 (2).]

5. *Precautions Against Fire.*

52 Are the doors of rooms in which more than 20 persons are employed made to slide or to open outwards or in the direction of the nearest exit where the door is between two rooms ? (Section 21.)

53 Has any part of the factory building a thatched roof or walls made of easily inflammable material ? (Rule 21.)

54 Are adequate precautions taken against danger by fire ? (Rule 20.)

55 (*a*) Are the provisions relating to smoking and the use of naked lights in the vicinity of any inflammable material observed ? (Section 66.)

(*b*) (i) Is the notice required by rule 22 exhibited in English and in the vernacular ?

(ii) Has this notice been explained to each workman in his vernacular ?

56 Where the use of naked lights is necessary in the course of the manufacturing process, are inflammable materials stored in the vicinity of such places ? (Rule 141.)

57 In the cotton ginning factories—

(*a*) Are the engine coal gas producer and boiler rooms permanently and completely separated from the machine rooms ? (Rule 23).

(*b*) If factory constructed before 1st January 1935, has this rule been relaxed by the Chief Inspector ?

58 *In Match Factories*, are the special rules 24 (i) to (vi) duly observed ?

59 (*a*) Are the means of escape in case of fire sufficient ? (Section 23. Order to specify time.)

(*b*) Are fire escapes locked or obstructed during working hours ? (Sections 21 and 23.)

60 Are doors of exit not less than 6 feet high and 4 feet wide ? [Rule 104 (*a*).]

61 (*a*) Are two exits provided in each room where more than 20 people are employed ? [Rule 104 (*b*).]

(*b*) In case factory was built before 1st January 1935, has any relaxation been allowed by the Chief Inspector ?

62 Is every building more than one storey high provided with two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed. (Rule 105.)

63 Do the windows and doors of stair cases open outward ? (Rule 106.)

64 In ginning or pressing factories, are two flights of non-inflammable stairs provided ? (Rule 107.)

Hours of Employment, Holidays, Etc.

1. *Restrictions on Working Hours of Adults.*

65 (*a*) Is any adult worker employed for more than 54 hours in any week or for more than 60 hours in a seasonal factory? (Section 34.)

(*b*) If exemptions have been granted, is extra pay for overtime paid? (Section 47.)

66 (*a*) If any person was employed on a Sunday, was a substituted holiday given? [Section 35 (1) (*a*).]

(*b*) Was a notice of Sunday work delivered to the office of the Inspector in time? [Section 35 (1) (*b*) (i).]

(*c*) Was the required notice displayed in the factory? [Section 35(1) (*b*) (ii).]

67 (*a*) Is any male adult worker allowed to work for more than 10 hours in a day or in a seasonal factory for more than 11 hours in any day? (Section 36.)

(*b*) Does any woman work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.? [Section 45 (1) (*b*).]

68 Is any interval for rest allowed under section 37 (*a*) or 37 (*b*)?

69 Does the spread over for an adult worker exceed 13 hours in any day? (Section 38.)

70 Is there any adult worker employed otherwise than in accordance with the notice prescribed under section 39 (1) and the entries against his name made in the register of workers maintained under section 41? (Section 42.)

71 Has the factory been exempted by the Government from the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38? State processes exempted.

72 Has any exemption been granted by the Commissioner of Labour in respect of the employment of any specified class of workers under rules 115 and 116?

73 Are the conditions attaching to the exemptions availed of, duly observed?

74 (*a*) Is any person employed in this factory allowed to be employed in any other factory on the same day? (Section 48.)

(*b*) Are the conditions laid down in rule 125 satisfied?

2. *Restrictions on the employment of Adolescents and Children.*

75 Are there any children below 12 years of age employed in the factory? (Section 50.)

76 (*a*) Is the medical certificate of each child or adolescent in the custody of the factory Manager? [Section 51 (*a*).]

(*b*) Is every child or adolescent in possession of a token? [Section 51 (*b*).]

(*c*) Are provisional certificates more than three months old? [Section 12 (2) and rule 130 (3).]

77 (*a*) Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult, work for more than five hours in any day? [Section 54 (1).]

(*b*) Is the spread-over in the case of such persons more than seven and a half hours in any day? [Section 54 (2).]

(*c*) Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.? [Section 54 (3).]

(*d*) Is there any child or adolescent not certified as an adult working in the factory who has already been working in another factory on this day? [Section 54 (5).]

78 Is there any child or adolescent who, in the opinion of the Inspector, is no longer fit for employment? (Section 58.)

79 Has any child or adolescent used or attempted to use any certificate granted to another child or adolescent as having been granted to himself? (Section 67.)

80 Is any child worker employed otherwise than in accordance with the notice prescribed under section 55 (3) and the entries against his name made in the register of child workers maintained under section 57?

Notices, Registers and Returns.

81 (*a*) Has the notice under section 9 (1) been received? (Seasonal factories to send notice before each season.)

(*b*) Has the change of Manager been notified within the due date? [Section 9 (2).]

82 Are the abstracts of the Act and the rules and other notices displayed at the main entrance? [Section 76 (1) and rule 140).]

83 (*a*) Are the notices of periods for work displayed in the prescribed form and correctly maintained? [Sections 39 (1), 55 (1), 76 (2) and rule 135.]

(*b*) Have the copies of the notice been sent in duplicate to the Inspector? [Sections 40 (1) and 55 (3).]

(*c*) Are the changes in this notice duly notified to the Inspector?

Were any changes in the notice made within one week of the previous change without the sanction of the Inspector? [Section 40 (2).]

84 (*a*) Have the notices of accidents been sent to the Inspector as required by the rules? (Section 30 and rules 25 and 28)

(*b*) Has a supplemental report of accident been sent where necessary? (Rule 29.)

85 Is the register of adult workers and child workers maintained separately and in the prescribed form? (Sections 41 and 56 and rule 136.)

86 Is a muster roll for exempted persons maintained in the prescribed form? [Section 47 (4) and rule 136.]

87 Has the holiday return been submitted regularly? (Government Notification No. , dated)

88 In the cotton mills are the hygrometer readings recorded at the specified times and are the note books and registers properly kept? (Rule 38.)

89 (*a*) Is a bound inspection book maintained and are the forms O, M, N and H opened and maintained in it? (Rule 103.)

(*b*) Is the list of persons to whom provisions of section 43 (1), and rule 111 are applicable, entered in Form O? (Rule 103.)

(*c*) Are the dates of limewashing building walls, painting, varnishing or limewashing of woodwork and limewashing and tarring of latrines entered in Form M? (Rule 102.)

(*d*) Are the particulars of the different workrooms properly entered in Form N? (Rule 103.)

Welfare.

90 (*a*) If the factory employs 250 persons or more or 50 persons or more in the case of engineering works, are first aid appliances kept readily available?

(*b*) If the factory is not covered by the above, are first aid appliances necessary, in your opinion, on account of dangerous machinery used or processes carried on?

91 If more than 150 persons are ordinarily employed, are separate rooms for rest provided as required by rule 110?

92 If more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed, are suitable creches provided as required by rule 111?

93 If the factory was in existence on 1st January 1935, have the provisions of rules 110 and 111 been relaxed by the Chief Inspector and to what extent?

Orders served during last inspection :—
(Here enter items of previous orders and against each note whether complied with or not).

Remarks :—

Miscellaneous for Administration Report.

Housing accommodation:
Dispensary
Schools
Fires
Epidemics:
Increase or decrease in wages:
Strikes;
Welfare work:

Inspector of Factories *Circle.*

FORM 'G' [see rule 91 (*a*)].

FACTORY INSPECTION REPORT FOR SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT INSPECTIONS BY FACTORY INSPECTORS.

District
Taluk
Village
Postal address

Date of last inspection.
Number and date of previous order.
Date and time of present inspection.

1 Serial number and name of factory.

2 (*a*) Class (seasonal or non-seasonal) and kind of factory.

N.B.—All industries carried on or likely to be carried on should be entered

(*b*) If seasonal factory declared non-seasonal, give number and date of Government notification.

3 Name of occupier or occupiers.

4 Name of manager.

5 Factory working/not working.

N.B.—If the factory is working the industry that is being carried on at the time of inspection should be noted.

6 Factory notified/registered.

7 Number of employees on the day of inspection.

Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	Children.
Men		Boys	
Women		Girls	

Have more than 9 or 19 persons been employed on any day of the preceding 12 months? If so, give the date or dates.

8 Details of additional machinery if any installed in the factory since the last inspection.

Health and sanitation.

9 Cleanliness, periodical sanitary treatment of walls, etc., latrines, water-supply, ventilation, lighting cooling properties of air, floor and breathing space, etc.

(Leave one page.)

Safety.

10 Fencing of prime-movers, transmission machinery, machine, tools, maintenance of fences in proper order, provisions for special classes of factories. Safety of buildings and machinery protection of persons attending to machinery. Electrical fittings, danger notices, precautions against fire. Special provisions for women and children.

(Leave one page.)

11 Hours of employment—Holidays, etc. Restrictions on working hours of adults—Conditions attaching to exemptions—Restrictions on the employment of adolescents and children—Certification of adolescents and children.

(Leave half a page.)

12 Notices—Registers and returns—Exhibition of abstracts—Notice of periods for work—Notices of accidents—Maintenance of register of adults and child workers—Register of exempted persons—Hygrometer registers in cotton mills—Maintenance of the Bound Inspection Book.

(Leave half a page.)

13 Welfare: First-aid appliances—Shelters for rest—Creches for children.

14 Resume of inspection—Previous orders mentioned in item 4 (*c*)—

(1) Numbers of items complied with.

(2) Numbers of items not complied with.

(3) Numbers of items partly done—Action proposed.

15 Special features, if any, for administration report—Housing accommodation—Dispensaries—Schools—Fires, epidemics, etc.

16 General remarks, if any.

Inspector of Factories, *Circle.*

FORM H [see rules 91 (*c*) and 108].

L.R. No.————19 . OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, CIRCLE,

————193

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934—THE MADRAS FACTORIES RULES, 1936, AND THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION ISSUED THEREON.

SIR,

Upon a recent inspection of your factory on it was found, to the extent indicated below, that certain provisions of the Act and rules were not being carried out. It is, therefore, requested that necessary steps, to the extent indicated below, be taken at once to comply with the law.

2. Please note that you may, within 30 days of the service of these orders, appeal to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, against the orders marked 'A'; any such appeal must be accompanied by court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 2 and a true copy on plain paper, of the orders appealed against certified to be correct by the officer who issued the order. The copy of the orders, further, should be stamped under the Court Fees Act with stamps at the rate of 8 annas for every 360 words or fraction thereof.

3. The orders below are issued or repeated from previous orders, without prejudice to any action that this office may take for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder.

Yours faithfully,

Inspector of Factories, *Circle.*

FORM I [see rule 93].

INSPECTION REPORT FOR THE USE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

District

Taluk

Village

Postal address.

Date of last inspection.

Date and time of present inspection.

1 Name of factory

2 Name of occupier

3 Name of manager

4 Class of factory—

(a) Seasonal/Non-seasonal.

(b) Seasonal declared as non-seasonal.

5 Factory working/not working.

6 State industries carried on.

7 Number of persons found employed.

Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	Children.
Men.		Boys.	
Women.		Girls.	

Health and Sanitation.

8 (a) Is rubbish, filth or debris allowed to accumulate in the factory? [Rule 5 (a).]

(b) Are covered receptacles provided for filth and other decomposing matter? [Rule 5 (a).]

(c) Are wastes and effluents being disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable? [Rule 5 (b).]

(d) Are the drains properly constructed and regularly flushed at least twice daily? (Rule 6.)

(e) Are drains connected with some recognized drainage line? (Rule 6.)

(f) Is the compound surroundings of the factory sanitary and clean? (Rule 7.)

(g) Have the limewashing and colour washing of the factory building walls been done? (Rule 3.)

(h) Is the woodwork in the factory painted, varnished, limewashed or colour washed? (Rule 3.)

9 (a) Are the latrines and urinal accommodation sufficient and suitable or is the factory exempt? (Section 20 and rules 15, 16 and 18.)

N.B.—Number and date of exemption order to be given.

(b) (i) Are the latrines and urinals properly used by the work-people. (Rule 8.)

(ii) Are the arrangements made for regular cleansing and conservancy of latrines, etc.? (Rule 8.)

(c) Have the limewashing and tarring of latrine walls been done? (Rule 17.)

10 (a) Is there a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking? Sections 19 (1) and (2) and Rule 13.]

(b) Is the water supplied free of cost? (Rule 12.)

(c) Is the area around the place where drinking water is distributed properly drained and cleaned (Rule 9.)

(d) (i) Are processes involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances carried on?

(ii) If so, is water suitable for washing and facilities for its use provided? (Rule 14.)

11 (a) Are the ventilating openings sufficient and properly maintained? [Rule 10 (1).]

(b) Is ventilation sufficient to render gases, vapour, dust, etc., generated in the factory harmless to operatives? [Section 14 (2).]

(c) Is gas, dust or other impurity generated to an injurious extent, if so, is there a mechanical or other device to abate the nuisance? [Section 14 (3).]

(d) Is ventilation in jute mills sufficient? [Rule 10 (2).]

Restrictions on the employment of adolescents and children.

12 Are there any children below 12 years of age employed in the factory? (Section 50.)

13 (a) Is the medical certificate of each child or adolescent in the custody of the factory Manager? [Section 51 (a).]

(b) Is every child or adolescent in possession of a token? [Section 51 (b).]

(c) Are provisional certificates more than 3 months old? [Section 12 (2) and rule 130 (3).]

14 (a) Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult, work for more than 5 hours in any day? [Section 54 (1).]

(b) Is the spread-over in the case of such persons more than 7½ hours in any day? [Section 54 (2).]

(c) Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. [Section 54 (3).]

(d) Is there any child or adolescent not certified as an adult working in the factory who has already been working in another factory on this day? [Section 54 (5).]

15 Is there any child or adolescent who, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, is no longer fit for employment? (Section 58.)

16 In cotton mills, are the hygrometer readings recorded at the specified times and are the note books and registers properly kept? (Rule 38.)

NOTE.—This report should be sent to the full-time Inspector of Factories concerned within 5 days from the date of inspection for necessary executive action with reference to Rule 93 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1936.

FORM 'J' (See Rule 93).

INSPECTION REPORT FORM FOR THE USE OF SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRAT

District

Taluk

Village

Postal address

1 Name of factory. Date of last inspection.

2 Name of occupier. Date and time of present inspection.

3 Name of Manager.

4 Class of factory—
(a) Seasonal/Non-seasonal.
(b) Seasonal declared as non-seasonal.

5 Factory working/not working.

6 State industries carried on.

7 Number of persons found employed.

Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	Children.
Men		Boys	
Women		Girls	

8 Is any adult employed for more than 54 hours in any week or for more than 60 hours a week in a seasonal factory ? (Section 34.)

9 If any person was employed on a Sunday was a substituted holiday given ? [Section 35 (1) (a).]

10 Was the notice of Sunday work delivered to the office of the Inspector in time ? [Section 35 (1) (b) (i).]

11 Was the required notice displayed in the factory ? [Section 35 (1) (b).(ii).]

12 Is any male adult worker allowed to work for more than 10 hours in a day or in a seasonal factory for more than 11 hours in any day ? (Section 36.)

13 Does any woman work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. ? [Section 45 (1) (b).]

14 Is the interval for rest allowed under section 37 (a) or 37 (b) ?

15 Does the spread-over of work for an adult worker exceed 13 hours in any day ? (Section 38.)

16 Is there any adult worker employed otherwise than in accordance with the notice prescribed under section 39 (1) and the entries against his name made in the register of workers maintained under section 41 ? (Section 42.)

17 Is the medical certificate of each child or adolescent in the custody of the Factory Manager [Section 51 (a).]

18 Is every child or adolescent in possession of a token ? [Section 51 (b).]

19 Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult, work for more than 5 hours in any day ? [Section 54 (1).]

20 Is the spread-over in the case of such persons more than 7½ hours in any day ? [Section 54 (2).]

21 Does any child or adolescent not certified as an adult, work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. ? [Section 54 (3).]

22 Is there any child or adolescent not certified as an adult working in the factory who has already been working in another factory on this day ? [Section 54 (5).]

23 Is the register of adult workers and child workers maintained separately and in the prescribed form ? (Sections 41 and 56 and rule 135.)

REMARKS.

Name of Inspecting Officer and designation.

Signature.

NOTE.—This report should be sent to the full-time Inspector of Factories concerned within five days from the date of inspection for necessary executive action with reference to rule 93 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1936.

FORM K [see rule 94].

DIARY OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, CIRCLE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, FOR THE MONTH OF 193 .

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done.	List of sections and rules under which orders are served.

FORM L [see rule 96].

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

PART I—*Non-seasonal.*

PART II—*Seasonal.*

Year 193

Serial number.	District.	Name of factory.	Postal address.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Nature of work carried on.	Name of occupier.	Name of manager.	Dates of inspections.	Remarks.

25

FORM M [see Rules 102 and 108].

DATES OF LIMEWASHING, COLOURWASHING, TARRING, PAINTING OR VARNISHING.

Part of factory, *e.g.*, name of room.	Parts limewashed, colourwashed, tarred, painted or varnished, *e.g.*, walls, ceilings, woodwork, etc.	Treatment (whether limewashed, colourwashed, tarred, painted or varnished).	Date on which limewashing, colourwashing, tarring, painting or varnishing was carried out (according to the English calendar). Day.	Month.	Year.	Signature of occupier or Manager.	Remarks.

(*Signature of Occupier.*)

(*Signature of Manager if the occupier is absent.*)

FORM N [see Rules 103 and 108].

PARTICULARS OF ROOMS IN THE FACTORY.

Name of room in factory.	Dimensions of room in feet. Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Total floor area in square feet.	Floor-area occupied by machinery, fixtures and materials.	Breathing space (cubical contents in cubic feet).	Net floor area.	Number and total square feet of ventilating openings.	Maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room.	Remarks.

(*Signature of Occupier.*)

(*Signature of Manager if the Occupier is absent.*)

FORM O [see Rule 108].

Section or Rule from which exemption is given. (1)	Subject dealt with. (2)	Extent of and reason for exemption. (3)	By whom given. (4)	Date and number of order. (5)

Date

Signature of Inspector.

FORM P [see Rule 127 (1)].

1 Serial No.....
Date..... 193
2 Name.....
3 Father's / Husband's name.....
4 Sex and caste or religion.....
5 Residence.....
6 Age certified.....
7 Physical fitness.....
8 Bears marks of successful vaccination.....
9 Distinctive marks.....
10 Reason for—*
(1) refusal of certificate .....
or
(2) certificate being revoked.....

Thumb impression.

Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

* Exact details of cause of physical disability should be clearly stated.

Serial No.....

Dated..... 193

I hereby certify that I have personally examined (name).....
son/daughter/wife of.....
(caste, etc.).....
residing at .....
who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age, as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is.....years and that he/she is fit for employment in a factory as a child/an adult.

I further certify that he/she bears marks of successful vaccination. His/her descriptive marks are.....

Thumb impression

Certifying Surgeon.

~~20~~

2 101(2)

FORM Q [see Rule 129 (2)].

REGISTER OF FEES PAID FOR THE ISSUE OF DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 59 (*a*) OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Date.	Serial number.	Number of previous certificate.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initial of Certifying Surgeon.

Paid into Treasury——————

Date——————

Signature of Certifying Surgeon

[FORM R [see Rule 135.]

Name of factory Notice prescribed under sections 39 (3) and 55 (4). Place. District

Nature of work.	Number of group.	Number of shift.	Number of relay.	Hours of work. Monday to Friday. Men. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Women. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Children (Including adolescent—children.) First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Saturday. Men. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Women. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Children (Including adolescent—children). First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)

NOTE.—(1) Columns (2) and (3) may be filled when there are two or more groups as the case may be.
(2) If there are different hours of work for different days of the week, the notice should be amplified making provision for all the days of the week.
(3) In the case of rotating shifts a scheme of shifts covering as many weeks as there are number of interchanging shifts and showing the change over in the case of each shift and the weekly holiday or rest period given to each relay should also be shown in the notice.

FORM S [see Rule 136].

Register of Adult Workers including adolescents deemed to be adults under section 53 (1) of the Act.

Name of factory. Place. District.

Part $\frac{\text{I men}}{\text{II women}}$

for the month of 193 .

Serial number.	Name of worker.	Father's name.	Caste or religion.	Nature of work.	Group, if any, in which included.	Where groups worked on shifts, the shift in which included, and the relay to which allotted.	Hours of work. Days of week. First period. From	To	Second period. From	To	Third period. From	To	Days of week. First period. From	To	Second period. From	To	Third period. From	To	Total weekly hours.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

27.

N2

FORM S [see Rule 136].

Register of Child Workers including adolescents deemed to be children under section 53 (2) of the Act.

Name of Factory. Place. District.

Part III Boys / IV Girls for the month of 193 .

Serial number.	Name of child.	Father's name.	Caste or religion.	Nature of work.	Group, if any, which included.	If the group works on shifts, the relay in which included.	Hours of work. Days of week. First period. From	To	Second period. From	To	Days of week. From	To	Total weekly hours.	Provisional certificate. No.	Date.	Certifying Surgeon's certificate. No.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

Yours faithfully,

Inspector of Factories.

O

FORM T [see Rule 138].

REGISTER FOR EXEMPTED PERSONS.

Muster roll of Adult Workers and adolescents deemed to be adults under section 53 (1) to be kept under section 47 (4) of the Act, for the month of.....193 .

Name of factory. Place. District.

Serial number.	Name of worker.	Hours of work. Days. Monday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Tuesday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Wednesday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Thursday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Friday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Saturday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Sunday. First period.	Second period.	Third period.	Total weekly hours.	Usual weekly hours.	Normal daily wages or where any worker is paid on a piece rate basis the rate fixed by the Local Government under sub-section (3) of section 47.	Overtime pay paid under sub-section (1) of section 47.	Overtime pay paid under sub-section (2) of section 47.	Total amount paid.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)

FORM U.

(See rule 140.)

Abstracts of the Factories Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder to be affixed near the main entrance under the provisions of section 76 (1).

Definition of Factory.

1. 'Factory' means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

Seasonal and Perennial Factories.

2. A factory which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the following manufacturing processes, namely, cotton, ginning, cotton or jute pressing, decorticating of groundnuts, manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur), tea or any manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes, is a seasonal factory under the Act. A factory falling under this category may be declared by the Local Government to be a non-seasonal factory if it ordinarily works for more than 180 days in the year. Similarly a factory which does not ordinarily work for more than 180 days and works only during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of actual forces may be declared to be a seasonal factory by the Local Government.

Limitation on Working Hours.

3. The working hours sections of the Act do not apply to persons holding posts of supervision and management or employed in any factory in a confidential capacity.

Adults (including adolescents certified as adults),

(including adolescent certified as adults.)

(*a*) Unless exemption has been granted under the rules, no adult worker who is not engaged in the manufacturing process which must be continuous shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than 54 hours in any week, or where the factory is a seasonal one, for more than 60 hours in any week.

(*b*) An adult worker in a non-seasonal factory engaged in work which for technical reasons must be continuous throughout the day may work for 56 hours in any week.

(*c*) No adult worker shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding that Sunday.

NOTE.—'Day' means a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight.

(*d*) No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than ten hours in any day provided that a male adult worker in a seasonal factory may work for 11 hours in any day.

(e) The periods of work of adult workers in a factory during each day shall be fixed either—

(i) so that no period shall exceed six hours, and so that no worker shall work for more than six hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour;

(ii) so that no period shall exceed five hours and so that no worker's work shall for more than five hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour, or for more than eight and a half hours before he has had at least two such intervals.

(f) The periods of work of an adult worker in a factory shall be so arranged that, along with his intervals for rest under section 37, they shall not spread over more than 13 hours in any day, save with the permission of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as it may impose, either generally or in the case of any particular factory.

(g) An adult worker may be employed in more than one factory on the same day, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) he shall not be employed for more than ten hours in all on any day;

(ii) he shall receive a weekly holiday in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

Exemption.

In case of urgent repairs mentioned in rule 114 and under cover of the rules relating to exemptions framed under section 43 (3) of the Act, the ordinary limits on working hours of adults may be relaxed to the extent indicated and subject to the conditions mentioned in these rules. The exemptions are generally limited so that the working hours on any day shall not exceed 11, spread over 15 hours, total hours per week 60, and not more than 13 consecutive days of work without a holiday for one whole day. Overtime wages have to be paid to workers so employed as explained below:—

(i) where a worker in any factory works for more than 60 hours in any week, or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more than ten hours in any day, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and half times his ordinary rate of pay;

(ii) where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more hours in any week than are permitted under section 34, he shall be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked [illegible] any overtime in [illegible]

Sanitation.

5. Except in cases falling under rule 4 all walls and ceilings of factory buildings shall be limewashed every year and all wood work shall be limewashed every year or painted every seven years, limewashing and painting to date from last date of limewashing and painting. Dates on which limewashing or painting is carried out shall be entered in Form "G."

6. No rubbish shall be allowed to accumulate in the factory premises and the compound shall be kept clean.

7. Sufficient and suitable drinking water shall be provided for the employees free of cost.

8. In every factory in which any process involving contact by the workers with injurious and obnoxious substances is carried on water suitable for washing and facilities for its use shall be provided for such workers. For particulars see rule 14.

9. Unless specially exempted every factory shall be provided with sufficient and suitable latrine accommodation of a design approved by the Health Officer. If females are employed, separate screened and specially marked latrines shall be provided for them.

Safety.

10. (a) *Fencing of machinery*—(i) Every exposed moving part of a prime mover (ordinarily an engine of same kind) and every flywheel directly connected to a prime mover shall be kept adequately fenced.

(ii) Ordinarily all shafts, whether vertical or horizontal, wheels including balancing and momentum wheels, drums or pulleys (including fast and loose pulleys), couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, straps whether horizontal, inclined or vertical, bands, belts, chains, ropes and wires or other devices by which any machine or appliance receives its motion, all projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving part of machinery shall be fenced or guarded if in motion and within reach. The underside of all heavy overhead main driving belts or ropes should be similarly guarded if persons have to pass under them.

(iii) Parts of machine tools such as back gears and change wheels of lathes, back gear and bevel gearing of drilling machines and the gear wheels of planing, shaping, slotting and milling machines shall be securely fenced if within reach.

(iv) Other provisions relating to the fencing [illegible] machinery [illegible]

(2) after Form U the following form shall be added, namely:—

"FORM V (see rule 33-B).

Factory Inspection Department, Madras.

FIRST-AID

TREATMENT OF MINOR INJURIES.

A scratch or slight wound.

Treat every scratch or slight wound *immediately.*

Apply the iodine solution * over the broken surface once and allow to dry.

Do not attempt to wash the wound at all.

Apply a sterilized dressing †. A bandage can be applied over this dressing if necessary. Do not touch the part of the sterilized dressing which is put next to the wound.

Blood poisoning or septic infection of a wound is caused by introducing germs into it.

A sterilized dressing should, therefore, always be used as it is free from germs.

Iodine sterilizes the wound and makes any dirt harmless.

Hands are never free from germs, and should never touch the wound or the part of the dressings to be applied to the wound.

A burn or scald.

Cover the injured part with a dry 'sterilized burn dressing.' ‡

NOTE.—Ointment or oil such as carron oil, should not be used for a first-aid dressing. Carron oil is not sterile. Its use may also interfere with any subsequent treatment by a doctor or in the ambulance room.

Do not prick a blister, except under medical advice; it is no part of the first-aid treatment.

An acid burn.

Flood the burn with cold water.

Sprinkle it (after flooding) with powdered bicarbonate of soda.

Apply a 'sterilized dressing' of suitable size.

Iodine should *never* be used for *burns or dermatitis.*

Eye injuries.

(Prevention is better than cure.)

Therefore, if your work entails danger to the eyes, *wear goggles.* Goggles have saved hundred of eyes; *thousands* have been lost for want of them.

A foreign body in the eye.

Apply two or three eye-drops § to the affected eye-ball.

Cover with a eye-shade.

Go to a doctor *at once.*

Do not *try to remove* any particle which cannot be brushed away.

NOTE.—The treatment recommended should be carried out *immediately.* The longer the delay the greater the risk of blood poisoning.

It is first-aid treatment and is not intended to replace any subsequent treatment which may be necessary by a doctor or in the ambulance room.

Instructions to chemist for making eye-drops.—Weigh 95 grammes of castor oil into a flask capable of holding twice the quantity. Add 0·5 gramme of powdered cocaine. Warm on a water bath till dissolved. While the solution is still warm (but not hot) add one cubic centimetre of a solution containing 3·3 grammes of mercuric chloride in 100 cubic centimetres of absolute alcohol. Mix the solutions by rotating the flask.

About half an ounce, or 15 c.c. of this solution should be supplied in a bottle from the cork of which a camel-hair brush is pendent in the fluid.

First-aid boxes as obtained from the suppliers will not contain the eye-drops, as a cocaine preparation can only be dispensed under prescription from a registered medical practitioner. It will be necessary, therefore, for the factory manager to obtain a prescription from the Civil Surgeon or other registered medical practitioner, and to purchase the eye-drops separately."

* A 2 per cent solution of iodine in rectified spirit B.P.

† "Sterilized dressing." A dressing put up in a separate packet and rendered free from germs by a special process.

‡ "Sterilized burn dressing." A similar dressing as above prepared specially for burns.

§ Eye-drops—
Cocaine—0·5 per cent.
Hyd. Perchlor. In castor oil—1 in 3,000.

3 drafts
draft-I

(3)

Res. Mysore 39.

OFFICE OF THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, the 4th June 1936.

No. F. 790-36 / R. O. II. Encl: 2 (Document at S.N. 1 & 2 F 787-31)

(N)

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the District Magistrate, C & M Station, Bangalore, with the request that, if the adoption of similar rules in the Station is considered necessary he will kindly furnish for the approval of the Hon'ble the Resident, a draft notification for the amendment of the Factory Rules in force in the Station.

~~for information, in continuation of with reference to the correspondence ending with his Memorandum letter endorsement from~~

~~No. dated the~~

By order,

30/5

Secretary / Asst. Secy. *to the Resident.*

LIST OF PAPERS.

S.N.1
Corr. p. 2
Fr 790-36
P & C

~~Accept of the~~ Proceedings of the Govt. of Madras, No.-523, dated the 30th March 1936. (with one spare Copy)

27.5.36 T.H.T. 29-5-36

1621—2-4-1935—2,000—RPB.

2.6.

(31)

3 drafts
Draft II

Issued 30-5-36.

Issued 4th June

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

File No.

Serial No.

Encl: 2

Draft ~~Letter~~ ~~Memorandum~~ ~~Telegram~~

Class for telegrams	Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†	*Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No F. 790-36 Dated 4th June 1936.
R.O.II.

From

The Secretary to the Resident

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

To be issued on	Issued on
1st Reminder	
2nd Reminder	
3rd Reminder	
Heading:	
Case or Diary No.	
If post copy of telegram required	
Date of despatch of above	
List of enclosures	

~~(Code word for telegrams)~~

Subject:- Rules framed under Factories Act 1934.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for information

* with one spare copy

a copy of the proceedings of the Govt. of Madras No. 523, dated the 30th March 1936, on the subject noted above.

I have etc.

30/5

for Secretary to the Resident

S.N-1
Cor.P.2
F.790-36
(R)

27.5.36
T.N.T.
29-5-36.

S. 5.
MGIPC—S1—158(Cen1)MFP—(M.1983)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

Fd
K
2.6.

S.N.16

No. 1997-B-36.

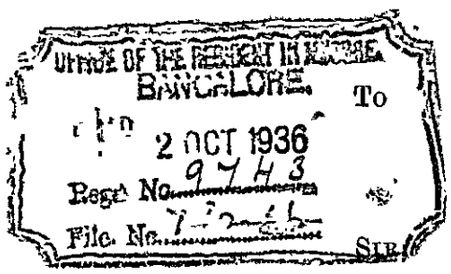
With Draft Notfn.

Office of the District Magistrate,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Dated 30th September 1936.

FROM

L.J.MacIver Esq.,I.C.S.,
Collr. & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE.



To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

Factories Act,1934 - Rules framed thereunder - Draft Notification - forwarded - Your endorsement No.F.790-36/R.O.II. dated 4-6-36.

S.N.2
C.P.30

I forward herewith for favour of approval and publication, a draft notification of the amended rules framed under the Factories Act,1934. Draft III.

2) Necessary modifications may kindly be made in the Hon'ble the Resident's Notifications Nos.11 and 12 dated 7-2-22, so as to appoint the Superintendent of Excise as Inspector of Factories in the Station, and also to re-appoint the Residency Surgeon as the "Certifying Surgeon" under the New Act.

55 & 56
S.N. ~~56 & 57~~
F. 321-1891

Collector & Dist.Magistrate.

30/9

JN. 17

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 14, dated Bangaloré, the 5th February 1937.

Under section 12 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in supersession of Notification No. 11, dated the 7th February 1922, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the Residency Surgeon, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to be the certifying Surgeon for the purposes of the Act within the limits of the said Station.

S R S C
321-1891

C. G. N. EDWARDS,
Secretary to the Resident.

1614 (1)—18-2-1937—50+2—RPB.

To be published in the Mysore Residency Orders (50 S.C. to be supplied).

To The Collector, Civil Station, Bangalore. with reference to his letter No. 1997-B-36-8 dt. 30th Sept. 1936 (with 40 S.C.)

To The Resy: Surgeon. Bangalore for information (with 5 S.C.)

J.N. 18

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 15, dated Bangalore, the 5th February 1937.

Issued 1-2-37.

Under sub-sections (1) and (6) of section 10 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in supersession of Notification No. 12, dated the 7th February 1922, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Excise, C. and M. Station, Bangalore, to be Inspector of Factories within the said Station. All prescribed notices shall be sent to him.

J.N.56 321-1991

Secretary to the Resident.

To be published in the Mysore Residency Orders.

The Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, with reference to his letter No. 1997-B-36, dated the 30th September 1936.

*(with 40 spare copies).

73 1/41.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th Feb. ~~1936~~ 1937.

No. 16 The following draft of rules which the Hon'ble the Resident proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 39, 41, 43, 47, ~~Exc~~ 48, 55, 56, 59, 66 and 76 of the Factories Act, 1934(XXV of 1934), as applied to the C & M. Station of Bangalore, and in supersession of the previous rules on the subject contained in the Hon'ble the Resident's Notification No. 9 S. 25/42 as subsequently amended, is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act for general information. Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore after three months from the date of publication of ~~this~~ notification in the Residency Orders.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft within the said three months will be considered.

Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore through the Inspector of Factories.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

Chapter I.

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be called the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Factories Rules, ~~1936~~ 1937.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

(a) "the Act" means the Factories Act, 1934;

(b) "belt hanger" means a perch or guard fixed near the side and upper edge of a pulley on which the belt can rest if it runs off, or is removed from the pulley;

(c) "degree" of temperature means a degree on the Fahrenheit scale;

(d) "Form" means a form annexed to these rules:

(e) "Health Officer" ~~xx~~ in relation to a factory means the Municipal Health Officer of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

(f) "Inspector" means the person appointed as Inspector under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act;

(g) "within reach" means within six feet of any spot on which any person may have to ~~xx-b~~ stand, or which any person may have to pass, in the course of his employment; and

(h) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

Chapter II.

Rules framed under clause(a) of section 32 of the Act.

Rules under section 13 of the Act.

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3. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings of such rooms (whether such walls or ceilings be plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases shall be lime-washed or colour-washed at intervals of not more than 12 months dating from the time when they were last lime washed or colour-washed and shall be maintained in a cleanly state.

(2) All beams, rafters, doors, window-frames and other woodwork with the exception of floors shall be either lime-washed or colour-washed at intervals of not more than 12 months ~~xxxxx~~ dating from the time when they were last lime-washed or colour-washed or shall be painted or varnished at intervals of not more than seven years dating from the time when they were last painted or varnished and shall be maintained in a clean state.

4. Rule 3 shall not apply to the following:-

(i) Rooms used only for the storage of articles;

(ii) walls or ceilings of rooms which are made of galvanized iron, flat tiles, glazed bricks, glass, slate, bamboo thatch, cement plaster or polished chunam;

(iii)rooms in which manufacture is carried on ~~xxx~~ in

in any gas works, forage presses, chemical works or cement factories;

(iv) engineering workshops or foundries in which 2000 cubic feet of air space is provided for each person employed;

(v) walls in tea factories;

(vi)walls of oil mills below a height of five feet from the ground;

(vii)brick and tile works in which glazed bricks or tiles are made;

(viii) walls of railway running sheds;

(ix) works in which soap manufacture is carried on.

(x) rooms in sugar factories in which sugar is stored or is in process of manufacture;

(xi) rooms in tanneries in which salting, tanning and dressing of hides and skins are carried on;

(xii) ceilings of rooms in which the lowest part is at least 20 feet from the floor;

(xiii)ceilings of rooms in which bleaching and dyeing are carried on; and

(xiv) any other factory or part thereof in which lime-washing colour-washing, painting or varnishing is, in the opinion of the ~~Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore~~ Collector, unnecessary to satisfy the requirements of section 13 of the Act in regard to cleanliness.

5. (a) Rubbish, filth or debris shall not be allowed to accumulate or to remain on any part of the premises in a factory for more than 24 hours and shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Health Officer. All filth and other decomposing matter shall be ~~kept~~ kept in covered receptacles.

(b) Wastes and effluents resulting from ~~the~~ factory or industrial processes and which may be of the nature of injurious or obnoxious substances, shall not be disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable, to the satisfaction of the Health Officer and of the Inspector of Factories. If any objection is raised by the occupier or the manager of the factory

factory or if any difference of opinion arises between the Health Officer and the Inspector, with regard to the ~~xxxxxxx~~ treatment of wastes and other effluents under this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore whose decision thereon shall be final.

6. All drains carrying wastes or sullage water or sewage shall be constructed of masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed at least twice daily and, where possible, connected with some recognized drainage line.

7. The factory and the compound surrounding it shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and clean condition. The floors shall be swept or otherwise cleaned at least once daily, and the ceilings shall be dusted at least once a month.

8. The manager of every factory shall enforce the proper use of latrines and urinals and prevent pollution by excreta or urine of the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the latrine or urinal and in the compound of the factory. The manager of every factory shall make suitable arrangements for the regular cleaning and conserving of the latrines and urinals to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

9. The area around the place where drinking water is distributed to the workers shall be kept clean and properly drained.

Rule under sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Act.

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10. ~~(1)~~ In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of five square feet for each workers employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air;

Provided that the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this sub-rule where, in his opinion, this may be done with due regard to the health of the workers employed in any room.

Rule under section 17 of the Act.

(6.

Rule under section 17 of the Act.

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11. In addition to space occupied by machinery, fixtures and materials kept in any room of ~~xx~~ a factory there shall be provided for each of the workers employed at any one time in the room-

(i) at least 36 square feet of floor ~~xxxx~~ space;

(ii)where mechanical or electrical power is not used, a breathing space of at least 500 cubic feet; and

(iii)where mechanical or electrical power is ~~sued~~ used, a breathing space of at least 700 cubic feet;

Provided that, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the provisions of this rule to such extent as he may consider necessary, where, in his opinion, such relaxation can be made having regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

Rules under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Act

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12. Drinking water shall be supplied to the workers free of cost

13. (1) Where drinking water is not supplied from taps connected with a public water supply, it shall be taken from wells, bores or reservoirs so situated and constructed as to prevent pollution or contamination with organic matter or other impurity. If any such source of drinking water supply is condemned by the Health Officer, the occupier of the factory shall be bound to provide a fresh source of drinking water supply approved by the Health Officer.

(2) During the prevalence of water-borne epidemics the water supply shall be chlorinated or otherwise treated to render it free from contamination to the satisfaction of the Health Officer and in the manner approved by him.

(3) Where water is stored for the use of the factory workers in pots or other receptacles the occupier of the factory shall be held responsible for seeing that they are kept in a clean state or adequately protected from contamination and that when necessary the water is chlorinated.

(4) Any source of drinking water supply shall be capable

capable of yielding at least as many gallons a day as there are workers in the factory.

Rule under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Act.

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14. In every factory in which any process involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances is carried on, water suitable for washing and facilities for its use shall be provided free of cost for such workers according to the following standard:-

(1) Water shall be provided, preferably through taps, from a source approved by the Health Officer; such source shall be capable of yielding a supply at the rate of 5 gallons a day for each worker, or at such lower rate as may be approved by the Inspector in consideration of the nature of the work.

(2) Suitable washing places with impervious floors and masonry drains shall be provided, and if the workers include women, separate washing places for women shall be provided and arranged so as to ensure their complete privacy. Such places shall be marked in conspicuous letters in the vernacular "For women only" and indicated so pictorially.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, the nature of the work requires that the cubicles instead of ordinary washing places should be provided, separate cubicles shall be provided for men and for women at the rate of one cubicle for every twelve workers, or for such larger number of workers as the Inspector may approve. There shall be provided in each cubicle in addition to water.

(i) (a) a sink or suitable vessel (such as a tumbler or a chembu) for washing;

(b) a nail brush; and

(c) an adequate supply of soap and when alkaline soap is used for removing grease or oil, suitable ointment or oil for anointing the skin; or

or

(ii) such of the articles mentioned in clause (i) as the Inspector may specify having regard to the circumstances of each case.

Every worker using such cubicle shall be provided, free of charge, with a suitable towel for use in the cubicle, and the manager shall make suitable provision for the custody and maintenance of the towel in a clean condition.

Rules under section 20 of the Act.

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15. The occupier of every factory shall provide latrines within the precincts of the factory in an accessible place detached from the other factory buildings. If women are employed, separate latrines screened from those intended for men and marked in conspicuous letters in the vernacular "For women only" and indicated so pictorially shall be provided. Those for men shall be similarly marked "For men only" and also indicated so pictorially. Accommodation for both men and women shall be on such scale as may be laid down by the municipal authority, provided that it shall not, in any case, fall short of the following scale:-

I. Flush-out system of latrines.

A.-Men.

If separate urinals are provided -

	Seats.
Where the number of male workers does not exceed 100.	One for every 25 or lesser number.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 100.	Four for the first 100 and one for every 40 or lesser number in excess of 100.

	Seats.
If separate urinals are not provided - ..	One for every 25 or lesser number.

B. Women.

	Seats.
Whether separate urinals are provided or not.	One for every 25 or lesser number.

II.-Non-flush-out system of latrines of the ordinary type.

A.-Men.

	Seats.
Whether separate urinals are provided or not -	
Where the number of male workers does not exceed 10	One.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 10 but does not exceed 25.	Two.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 25, but does not exceed 50.	Three.
Where the number of male workers exceeds 50.	Three for the first 50 and one for every 20 or lesser number in excess of 50.

B.-Women.

(Same scale as for men.)

Explanation 1.-"Non-flush-out ~~system~~ latrines" include all types of latrines which are not connected with a water borne ~~sewage~~ sewage system.

Explanation 2.-Separate urinals shall not be deemed to have been provided within the meaning of this rule unless -

(i) where the urinal is an open enclosure, a minimum of 20 square feet of floor space is provided for every 100 workers or lesser number, and

(ii) where the urinal is divided into compartments -

(a) one urinal is provided for every fifty workers or lesser number, and

(b) the urinals are in accordance with ~~the~~ a design approved by the Health Officer;

Provided that in any factory in which only partial urinal accommodation has been provided, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, reduce the number of latrine seats required to be provided by this rule.

III. Non-flush-out system of latrines of other types.

Such number of seats as may be prescribed by the Health Officer provided that such number shall not be less than the number laid down in Scale I or greater than that laid down in

in Scale II.

Exception.- This rule shall not apply to any factory which was in existence on the 31st October 1930. The Inspector may however require the occupier of any such factory to provide latrine accommodation on the scale laid down in this rule, if, in his opinion, the accommodation available in the factory is insufficient or if the latrines or the seats therein are out of date or in a dilapidated condition, or otherwise unsatisfactory.

16. (1) The latrines shall be of a design approved by the Health Officer.

(2) An appeal from any order passed by the Health Officer regarding the design of latrines shall be preferred within 30 days of the service of the order to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore whose decision shall be final. The Collector shall consult the ~~Health Officer~~ Residency Surgeon, before disposing of such appeal.

17. The walls of latrines, unless constructed of polished chunam, polished marble, polished stone, cement plaster, slate, porcelain slabs or glazed tiles, shall be either tarred or otherwise painted completely inside and out, or tarred or otherwise painted up to a height of three feet inside and out, and be lime-washed or colour-washed above that height at intervals of not more than six months dating from the time when they were last tarred or painted, or tarred, painted and lime-washed or colour-washed, as the case may be,

18. All latrines, except water-flushed latrines connected with a water borne sewage system, ~~x~~septic tank latrines, bore-hole latrines and trench latrines, shall be provided with receptacles on the dry earth system. Where the Health Officer is satisfied that it is not possible to provide receptacles on the dry earth system, he may ~~xxxxxx~~ permit the use of receptacles on any other system. All latrines shall be cleaned daily and kept in a strictly sanitary condition. The contents of all receptacles shall be buried in suitable trenches or where possible burnt in proper incinerators or disposed of in such other manner as the Health Officer may require or approve. The receptacles shall be tarred

tarred inside and out as often as is necessary and at intervals of not more than three months dating from the time when they were last tarred

19. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, in the case of a factory situated in a place detached from other buildings and from which access to the open country on at least two sides of which is obtainabl such latrine accommodation is unnecessary to ensure the health of the operatives, he may exempt such factory from the ~~x~~ provisions of rules 15 and 18, by an order in writing. But in such cases the occupier shall provide for the workers simple earth trenches which shall be filled in every three days, and fresh ones dug.

Rules under section 22 of the Act.

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20. The manager of every factory shall adopt such precautions against danger by fire to the life of persons employed therein as are considered adequate by the Inspector.

21. No building forming ~~part~~ part of a factory in which machinery or power is installed or which is used for storage of inflammable materials shall have a roof or wall made of thatch, bamboo or other easily inflammable material:

Provided that the Inspector may exempt from the provisions of this rule any building having a roof or wall made of thatch, bamboo or other easily inflammable material which was in existence before the coming into force of these rules, if such building is detached from the main building and in the opinion of the Inspector is not likely to cause serious danger if it catches fire.

22. The manager of every factory shall cause to be displayed in English and in the principal vernacular of the ~~district~~ Station, in which the factory is situated, a notice in Form'A' at all places in the ~~x~~ vicinity of which there is inflammable material or in such places as the Inspector may direct and shall cause the contents of the notice to be explained to each worker in the vernacular understood by him.

Exception.- This rule shall not apply to places where a naked light may be used in the course of a manufacturing process in accordance with the provisions contained in the exception to section 66 of the Act.

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Rules under section 30 of the Act.

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23. Notice of accidents -

(i) which cause death, or

(ii)which cause such bodily injury as is likely to prevent the person injured from resuming his work in the factory during the 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident, or

(iii)which are caused by -

(a) the bursting of a boiler, revolving vessel, wheel, emery wheel or grind stone moved by mechanical power;

(b) the collapse of any building or part of any building in the factory;

(c) the breaking of a rope, chain or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods with the aid of mechanical power; or

(d) fire affecting any room in which persons are employed which is likely to cause complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than 24 hours,

shall be sent within four hours of the occurrence of the accident-

(1) to the Inspector; and

(2) the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,

In the case of an accident which causes death, or which is caused by the bursting of a boiler or collapse of any building or part of a building, such notice shall be sent by telegram, telephone or special messenger.

24. In the case of any accident which causes death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the Officer in charge of the Police Station for the area in which the factory is situated.

25. If the notice is sent in writing it shall be in Form B, and if it is sent by telegram or telephone, it shall be confirmed by a written report in that Form.

26. Notice of accidents which at first appear to be of a minor

minor character but which actually either prevent the injured person from ~~xixhex~~ resuming his work in the factory during the 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident or,in the case of fire, which causes complete suspension of ordinary work in a room for not less than 24 hours after its occurrence shall be given in Form B to the authorities specified in rule 23 within 24 hours after the expiry of -

(i) 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident, or

(ii)24 hours after the occurrence of the fire.

~~22x~~ 27. Where an accident occurs and the nature of the injury or the result thereof subsequently proves to be different from the description contained in the original notice of the accident in Form B, a supplemental notice making the necessary additions or corrections shall be sent as soon as possible and within three months from the date of the occurrence of the accident to the authorities mentioned in rule 23 and, if the accident causes death, immediately to the authority mentioned in rule 24.

Chapter III.

Rules under clause (a) of section 32 read with clause (c) of sub-section (1) and sub-section(4) of section 24 of the Act.

General rules.

28. Any guard specified in the rules in this Chapter for the protection of workers from danger shall be deemed to be fencing, required by section 24 of the Act.

29. The following parts of machinery shall, if in motion and within reach, be securely fenced or ~~xx~~ protected:-

All shafts, whether vertical or horizontal, wheels(including balancing and momentum wheels) besides the parts mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Act, drums or pulleys(including fast and loose pulleys), couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, straps, whether horizontal, inclined or vertical, bands, belts, chains, ropes and wires, or other devices by which any machine or appliance receives its motion, also all projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving parts of

of machinery and the underside of all heavy over-head main driving belts or ropes if there is any possibility of any person having to pass under them.

Explanation.- The fences and other devices for protection shall be so constructed and designed as to render it impossible for any person to pass between them and a moving part and also in such a manner as to give protection to a person oiling, cleaning or otherwise attending to machinery and to all persons who may be in the neighbourhood of a moving part while it is in motion.

Exeeption.- Where in any case any of the parts mentioned in this rule are not, in the opinion of the ~~Inspector~~ Inspector, a source of danger to any person employed in the factory, he shall at the request of the occupier or manager of the factory give such occupier or manager a certificate in writing clearly specifying the parts which are not a dource of danger. This rule shall not apply in respect of any parts specified in such certificate. The ~~Inspector~~ Collector may revise or cancel such certificates.

30. The following parts of machine tools shall be securely fenced:-

The back gears and change wheels of lathes; the back gears and bevel gearing of drilling machines; and the gear wheels of planing, ~~shopping~~ shaping, slotting and milling machines which are within reach.

31. In printing works every platen machine shall be fitted with an efficient finger guard and every guillotine machine, with an efficient knife guard.

32. All emery wheels shall be provided with strong guards and the tool rests shall be kept close to the wheels. The guard shall be made of wrought iron not less than ¼ inch thick or of steel plate not less than 1/16 inch thick

33. All hoist gates shall be self-locking and incapable of being opened unless the cage is opposite the floor

Special Rules for fencing in Textile Factories

34. In textile factories

(i) in

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(i) in respect of blowing room machinery -

(a) Beater covers and the door immediately above the dirt grid of every opener, combined opener and scutcher, scutcher lap machine, hard waste breaker and similar machine shall be fitted with an automatic locking arrangement which shall render it impossible to open the cover or the grid ~~door~~doors while the beater is still running, or/to restart the machinery until the doors have been closed.

(b) The nip between the cage wheels and calender wheels shall be efficiently protected on all machines, preferably by 'spectacle' guards, extending round the outer edge of both wheels.

(c) In the case of scutchers efficient plating shall be provided for the ~~scrw~~slow motion and fan pulleys and the beater shaft ends shall be suitably encased in metal sleeves.

(d) All lap rollers shall be provided with lap protectors.

(e) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers and lap machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines shall be driven from counter-shafts provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

(ii) In respect of carding machines -

(a) All feed roller wheels, doffer and barrow wheels, side shaft wheels, calender wheels and coiler wheels shall be efficiently fenced.

(b) Except in cases where it is unnecessary to open cylinder doors for the purpose of stripping the cylinder, every cylinder door shall be fitted with a safety automatic locking motion to prevent the door from being opened until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and to render it impossible to restart the machine until the door has been closed.

(iii) In respect of drawing frames the roller gearing shall be effectively covered.

(iv) In respect of ~~sipped~~speed frames-

(a) Headstocks shall be fitted with automatic locking arrangements which shall prevent the doors being opened while the machinery is in motion, and shall render it impossible to restart the machine until the doors have been closed.

(b) Bobbin skew gear wheels shall be covered over the top

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top and the covers shall be extended both in front and behind, round the edge of the wheels, except in those cases where the spindles are not cleaned whilst the machinery is in motion.

(c) Spindle skew gear wheels shall be effectively covered.

(d) Lifter rack wheels shall be securely fenced, and the guard shall be such that it will effectively protect the nip both when the rail rises and when it falls.

(v) In respect of self-acting mules-

(a) Guards for middle back shaft scrolls shall be fitted with flanges to protect the intake of the bands and the side of the scroll. The guards for the middle draw band carrier pulleys shall be either fixed to the bottom creel board, or be so ~~fxxhxxxxx~~ fastened otherwise that they cannot readily be knocked aside. The ~~x~~ side pieces of the guard shall be extended ~~fxx~~ far enough inwards completely to guard the nip between the band and the scroll.

(b) All headstocks shall be provided with strong sheet iron guards high enough to cover the rim pulley and so shaped as to prevent any moving portion of the machinery being reached from the back when the guard is in position.

(c) The guards for the end draw band pulleys shall extend at least half an inch beyong the end of the pulley.

(d) All quadrant pinions shall be securely fenced.

(e) No person shall be allowed to be between the fixed and traversing parts unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

(f) All front and back carriage wheels shall be guarded by ~~xffxixix~~ efficient toe guards.

(g) All spinning mules shall be driven from counter-shafts which shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and effieient belt shifters.

(vi) In respect of ring and throstle and doubling frames

(a) the outer ends of the frames shall be fitted with metal plates.

(b) where both the tin rollers revolve upwards guards made of strong rigid bars placed so that the vertical gap between them is not more than seven inches shall be permanently and securely fixed along the whole length of each ring frame and such guards

guards shall not be removable without the use of tools.

(vii) In respect of a calendering machine an efficient 'nip' guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls shall be provided and shall be so fitted and maintained while the machine is in use as to prevent the access of any persons fingers to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

Special Rules for Wood-working Machinery.

35. Every wood-working machine operated by power shall be provided with an efficient stopping and starting appliance, and the control of this appliance shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine.

36. A suitable push stick shall be kept available for use at the bench of every wood-working machine such as a circular saw or vertical spindle moulder which is fed by hand to enable the work to be carried on without unnecessary risk.

37. Every fixed circular saw shall be provided with a strong metal guard. Behind and in a direct line with the saw, there shall be a riving knife, which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid and easily adjustable and shall also conform to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) The edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench.

(ii) The knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw, having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and at the level of the bench table the distance between the front edge of the knife and teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch.

(iii) For a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least 9 inches.

(iv) The part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected on that side, from which the saw dust is removed, by a plate of metal or other suitable material which shall extend from the access of the saw to a distance of not less than 2 inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plate, if not beaded, shall be of a thickness at least 1/10 inch, or if beaded, be of a thickness at least 1/20 inch. If the saw dust has to be removed from a pit of which the bottom is less than 6 feet below the bottom edge of the saw, similar plates shall be fixed on both the sides of the saw unless the saw is entirely separated from the pit by an iron or wooden grid in which the bars are not more than 3 inches apart.

38. Every plain band saw shall be guarded as follows:-

(i) Both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheet metal or other suitable material.

(ii)The front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet-metal or other suitable material.

(iii) All portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded, except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

39. (a) After the 1st January 1935, no planing machine, which is not mechanically fed, shall be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

(b) Every planing machine used for overhand planing shall be provided with a 'bridge' guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench, and so constructed as to be easily adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

(c) The feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thicknessing, shall be provided with an efficient guard.

40. (a) The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall when practicable be provided with the most efficient guard practicable having regard to the nature of the work which is being performed.

(b) For such work as cannot be performed with a cutter

cutter protected by a guard, the wood being moulded at a vertical spindle moulding machine, shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

41. The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

42. Rules 37, 38, 39(b) and 39(c) shall not apply to any wood-working machine in respect of which it can be shown that other safeguards are provided and maintained which render the machine as safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed by these rules.

Special Rule for Tea Factories.

43. In tea factories, the roll table shall be fenced to the satisfaction of the Inspector and brushes shall be provided to the workers for the purpose of sweeping the roll table.

Special Rule for Brick and Tile Works.

44. In brick and tile works, a finger guard shall be fitted at the feed end to the full length of the mould of every revolving press.

Special Rule for Decorticating Factories.

45. In Decorticating factories the beater arms and the feed mouth of the decorticator shall, as far as practicable, be guarded as follows:-

A grating of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter wrought iron rods spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and supported by iron stiffeners 2 inches X $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick shall be fixed at a height of 6 inches above the tip of the beater arms. A strong wooden plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and iron plated on the under side shall be clamped with bolts and nuts over this grating leaving a space of 8 inches wide for the feeding of groundnuts. A grating of one inch diameter wrought iron rods spaced $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart shall be fixed at a height of 5 inches just above the feed mouth and another wooden plank 9 inches wide shall

shall be fixed over the full length of the decorticator platform.

Special Rule relating to Electrical Fittings.

67 46. (1) All electrical conductors shall either be covered with adequate insulating material and otherwise effectively protected to prevent danger or be so placed and guarded as effectively to prevent danger.

(2) All electrical apparatus, machines and fittings shall be-

(a) so placed or effectively guarded as to prevent danger, and

(b) provided with efficient handles or other means of working insulated from the electrical system and so arranged that the worker cannot accidentally touch live metal.

(3) The fencing of motors and other electrical apparatus shall, as far as practicable, be so arranged that the switches and other controlling appliances can be operated from outside the fencing.

(4) Only specially trained and experienced persons shall be allowed to operate, adjust or repair any electrical apparatus.

(5) Instructions, both in English and in the vernacular of the ~~district~~ Station, for the restoration of ~~the~~ persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in every factory

Note.

AC Copies of these instructions in Tamil, Telugu and Malayam can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, on payment of cost.

~~Machinery.~~

68 47. The floor surrounding every machine shall be level and shall be maintained in good repair and free from chips, grease, oil or other material that may make it slippery.

69 48. As far as practicable all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers. When the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again until such belts have been completely adjusted.

70 49. Suitable ~~spring~~ string gear shall be provided and used to move driving straps on all fast and loose pulleys.

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71 50. Lubrication of bearing or gear wheels or replacing or

or adjusting of belts shall be done only by an experienced and specially trained person.

51. Service platforms or gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting where the shafting is over machinery, or where it is impracticable to fit a ladder with hooks on to the shaft, and if so required by the Inspector, shall be securely fenced with guard rails and toe boards.

52. No machinery in motion shall be cleaned with cotton waste, rags or similar material held in the hand.

53. Every shafting ladder shall be fitted either with hooks or with some effective non-skid device.

54. No person engaged in oiling or adjusting belts or in any work whatsoever within reach of unfenced machinery shall be allowed to wear loosely fitted clothing or a loose head dress or to have his head uncovered if his hair is long.

55. Safe and convenient access shall be provided to all belts, bearings of shafts and other parts of machinery in a factory which may require attention while the machinery is in motion.

56. All water gauge glasses of boilers of which the maximum pressure exceeds 100 lbs. per square inch shall be securely guarded.

57. No additional weight shall be placed on the safety valve of any boiler except under the written authority of the Boiler Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

58. All sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam jacketed pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges:

Subject to the control of the Collector,

Provided that the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, waive the provisions of this rule if he is satisfied that the safety of workers working near such vessels will not be endangered thereby.

59. (a) Notices in Form C both in English and in the vernacu-

Station

vernacular of the ~~District~~ for the prevention of accidents in factories shall be displayed at conspicuous places in every room of the factory in which machinery is in use.

(b) The manager of every factory shall cause the contents of the notice in Form C to be explained to each worker in the vernacular understood by him on his first engagement and as often as there is a change in the work performed by him.

Miscellaneous.

60. If any question arises as to whether any measure taken or required to be taken in accordance with the rules in this Chapter is efficient, effective or practicable, the question shall be referred to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore whose decision shall be final.

Chapter IV.

Rule under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Act.

61. No child who cannot be lawfully employed in a factory shall be admitted to any part thereof in which any operation which is declared to be hazardous by rules made under sub-section(4) of section 33 of the Act is carried on.

Rule under clause (b) of section 32 of the Act.

62. In every factory in which the total number of persons ordinarily employed at any time is 250 or more, in every engineering work in which more than 50 persons are ordinarily employed and in every other factory in which the Inspector considers that the machinery used or the nature of the processes carried on is such as to involve danger to workers, there shall be maintained, in readily accessible positions, first aid appliances, including an adequate quantity of streilized dressings and sterilized cotton wool. The appliances shall be kept in good order and shall be placed in the charge of responsible persons who shall be readily available during the working hours.

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Rule under clause (c) of section 32 of the Act.

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63. In every factory in which mechanical means of transport (other than Railways subject to the Indian Railways Act, 1890) are used, such means of transport shall be designed, maintained and ~~xxxxxx~~ operated in such a manner as to satisfy the Inspector that the danger arising from their use is minimized.

Note.- 'Mechanical means of transport' includes electrical means of transport.

Rule under clause (d) of section 32 of the Act.

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64. The despatch by registered post of any notice, order or extract of an Inspector's report, sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

Rules under clause (e) of section 32 of the Act

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65. An appeal presented under section 31 of the Act shall lie to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order appealed against and bearing ~~xxx~~ a court-fee stamp in accordance with article II of Schedule II to the Court Fees Act,1870, as amended from time to time, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order, duly stamped under the same Act.

66. On ~~x~~ receipt of the Memorandum of Appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal be heard with the aid of assessors call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Act to appoint an assessor within 14 days. If an assessor is appointed by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. ~~It~~ The Appellate shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and shall ~~xx~~ give due notice of such date to the appellant and/to the Inspector whose order

is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

67. An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of rule 66 shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the appellate authority subject to a maximum of Rs. 50. The fee shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

Rules under section 11 and under clause (f) of section 32 of the Act.

68. The Inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within the ~~local area for which he is appointed.~~ Station. He shall inspect every factory other than a seasonal factory within the area once in each half-year, and every seasonal factory at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to him or to the authority to whom he is subordinate, to be necessary for the due observance of the provisions of the Act and of these rules.

69. (a) In addition to and without prejudice to any other powers or duties which the Inspector may exercise or perform under the Act or the rules made thereunder, he shall fill up the inspection report in the case of the first inspection of a factory in Form D and in the case of a subsequent inspection of a factory in Form E and in either case satisfy himself

(1) that the provisions made in the Act and in the rules made thereunder to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed;

(2) that the children and adolescents employed in the factory have been duly certified and that none are employed who are obviously unfit;

(3) that the registers of adult workers and of child workers are correctly maintained in the prescribed forms;

(4) that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays

holidays provided by the Act and by the rules made thereunder are granted and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded;

(5) that the provisions of section 47 of the Act are duly observed in factories exempted from the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Act; and

(6) that the notices of periods of work required by sub-section (1) of section 39 and sub-section (1) of section 55 of the Act, the electric shock and danger notice instructions required under rules 46(5) and 59 and the notice containing the abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder required to be displayed under sub-section(1) of section 76 of the Act are properly maintained and exhibited.

(b) (1) He shall further enquire into the causes of all accidents which have occurred since the last inspection.

(2) If the Inspector has reason to believe that a fatal or serious accident has occurred in any factory, whether he has received a notice under section 30 of the Act or not, he shall as soon as possible make an investigation either by himself or in co-operation with any officer deputed by the District Magistrate or by the Police authorites or by both, in order to determine the cause of the accident and the person responsible for such accident. If he finds that the death or serious injury has resulted from neglect on the part of the occupier or manager of the factory or other person to observe any provision of the Act or of the rules or orders made thereunder and if he considers that a prosecution should be instituted under the Act, he shall take necessary action in the matter. If the Inspector considers that action should be taken under the Indian Penal Code he shall record his opinion and send it to the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore for such action as he may consider necessary.

(c) Finally, he shall note how far the defects pointed out at the previous inspection have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. Any defect or

or illegality which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders pased by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from this record containing the orders of the Inspector and such remarks or defects found to exist as he may wish to bring to the manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager in Form F and a copy of the extract in so far as it related to sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 51, 54, 55 and 56 of the Act shall be sent to the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

70. The District Magistrate shall not ordinarily deal with technical matters mentioned in sections 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of the Act but may see that the previous orders passed by the Inspector in respect of these matters are duly observed. In other cases he may take such action under the Act as may be found necessary, communicating copies of the correspondence to the Inspector.

71. The Inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspection.

72. In the case of any factory, if it appears to the Inspector that there has been a disregard of the provisions of any municipal or other local law relating to the sanitary arrangements, removal of rubbish, cleaning and fencing of water tanks or like matters, he shall, without prejudice to any action which he is empowered to take under the Act and the rules made thereunder, draw the attention of the administrative head of the municipal or other public authority concerned, to the breach of such provisions.

73. The Inspector shall maintain a register of all factories within the ~~area~~ Station in Form G. He shall place a factory on such register-

(a) on receipt of a notice under sub-section(1) of section 9 of the Act, unless it appears to him that the premises do not constitute a factory within the definition of factory in clause (j) of section 2 of the Act, or

(b) after satisfying himself on inspection that the premises fall within the definition of factory as aforesaid.

74. When the Inspector considers that any premises

premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already borne on the register referred to in rule 73 should be declared a factory under sub-section(1) of section 5 of the Act, or that a seasonal factory should be declared not to be a seasonal factory under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, he shall send to the occupier of the premises or the seasonal factory as the case may be, a notice intimating his intention to move the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore to make such a declaration.

75. Any person served with a notice under rule 74 may, within fourteen days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the proposal to declare the premises to be a factory, or to declare a seasonal factory not to be a seasonal factory, as the case may be. If, after making such enquiries as he may deem necessary, the Inspector considers that the premises should be declared to be a factory or that the seasonal factory should be declared not to be a seasonal factory, he shall report the matter to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, on the publication of a notification by the Hon'ble the Resident under sub-section (1) of section 5 or the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, as the case may be, he shall make the necessary entries in the register of factories.

76. When any premises ceases to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of such fact to the Inspector who shall, if he is satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove the same from his register of factories. The Inspector may, at any time, without such notice and of his own motion remove any factory from his register if he is satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

77. A seasonal factory shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of its starting work again within a reasonable time.

Rule under section 32(f) read with section 25 of the Act.

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78. The drawings, specifications, information about the results

results of the tests of strength or quality of any specified parts, and other particulars which the Inspector may require to be furnished under the powers vested in him by section 25 of the Act, shall be prepared by the Municipal Executive Engineer. Civil and Military

Provided that when the Inspector is satisfied that the services of the Municipal Executive Engineer are not readily available and that the drawings, specifications and information required are such as can be furnished by a person with lesser qualification he may permit them to be prepared by such persons.

79. The dates on which lime-washing, colour-washing, tarring, painting or varnishing is carried out in a factory in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be entered in Form H.

80. Particulars of each room in which workers are employed shall be entered in Form I.

81. (a) All doors of exit shall be not less than six feet high and four feet wide.

(b) All workrooms in factories in which more than twenty workers are employed shall have, at least, two exits as far apart as possible:

Provided that the Inspector may, in the case of factories in existence on the 1st January 1935, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the provisions of this rule.

82. Every building having more than one storey shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed either inside or outside the building so as to afford direct and unimpeded access from every part of the factory to the ground level and such stairs shall be provided with suitable and sufficient handrails. Provided that in the case of an upper-storey in which not more than twenty workers are employed it shall be sufficient to provide one set of stairs made of non-combustible material.

83. In every factory more than one storey high all windows and doors giving access to an external staircase shall be so arranged as to open immediately from the inside.

84. The manager of every factory shall maintain a bound

bound inspection book and shall produce it whenever required by the inspector or Certifying Surgeon. In such inspection book shall be pasted-

(i) the exemptions granted to the factory in Form J.

(ii) the particulars of lime-washing, colour-washing, painting, tarring or varnishing, in Form H;

(iii) the particulars of rooms in the factory in Form I; and

(iv) the inspection orders served by the Inspector pertaining to the two years immediately preceding in Form F.

85. Whenever there is a change of occupier in a factory, the bound inspection book and the registers kept in pursuance of the Act and the rules made thereunder shall be duly handed over to the new occupier or his manager.

Rules under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 33 of the Act.

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86. The occupier of every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, and which may be specified hereafter by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore by a notification in the Residency Orders shall provide free of cost a suitable room or rooms for the use of workers during periods of rest. Such room or rooms shall be adequately lighted and properly ventilated, so as to admit fresh air at all times. Such room or rooms shall not be less than 10 feet high and the floor space in them shall not be less than six square feet for every worker to be accommodated. Such room or rooms shall be constructed in accordance with a plan to be approved by the Inspector.

Explanation.- The workers who live close to the factory and who go to their homes for meals during the rest period may be excluded in calculating the number of workers to be accommodated under this rule.

87. (1) The occupier of every factory wherein more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed, and which may be specified hereafter by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore by a notification in the Residency Orders shall provide a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women.

(2) Such room or rooms shall be adequately lighted and properly ventilated so as to admit fresh air at all times and shall be provided with sufficient washing and latrine facilities in accordance with a plan to be approved by the Inspector in consultation with the Health Officer. Such room or rooms shall not be ~~xxxx~~ less than 10 feet high and/~~x~~ the floor space shall not be less than 10 square feet for each child. As far as possible such room or rooms shall be away from the work rooms and close to the main entrance to the factory.

(3) For every thirty children to be accommodated in the creche, a properly trained nurse or ayah shall be appointed for the purpose of looking after the children and the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ occupier shall provide suitable equipments and facilities for the purpose.

Rule under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Act.

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88. Work on a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power shall not be begun in any building or part of any building erected or taken into use as a factory falling under one of the categories mentioned in the Schedule below after these rules come into ~~xxxxx~~ force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore until a certificate of stability in respect of the building in the Form below signed by ~~the Executive Engineer~~ any of the persons mentioned in rule 78 has been sent by the occupier or manager of the factory to the Inspector.

SCHEDULE.

Classes of factories.

1. Rice mills.
2. Decorticating Factories.
3. Sugar Factories.
4. Chemical and manure works.
5. Engineering workshops and foundries.
6. Tea and coffee factories.
7. Any class of factory in which machinery or plant is installed on a floor other than the ground floor and not included in the above categories.

Form of the certificate of stability.

1. ~~(Village, town or district in which~~ Place within which factory is situated.
2. Full postal address of ~~the~~ factory.
3. Occupier of the factory.
4. Nature of the manufacturing process to be carried on ~~xx~~ in the factory.
5. Number of floors on which workers will be employed.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the building and

examined the structural stability of its various parts including the foundations as shown in the completed plans with special reference to the machinery, plant, etc., that have been installed. I am of opinion that the building is structurally sound and that its stability will not be endangered by its use as a factory, ~~or~~ for the manufacture of ..... for which the machinery, plant, etc., installed are intended.

Station
Date

(Signature)
(Designation and qualifications).

Chapter V.

Rule under sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Act.

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89. The following persons shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management or to be employed in a confidential position:-

(a) Managers;

(b) Assistant Managers.

(c) Departmental Heads and Assistants.

(d) Engineers and Certified Assistants.

(e) Foremen;

(f) Chargemen ~~and~~ or Head Maistris in Engineering Workshops.

(g) Weaving Masters, Spinning Masters and Head Jobbers in Textile Mills;

(h) Head Electricians; ~~and~~

(i) Tea makers; and

(j) Superintendents and Instructors in work-shops attached to educational institutions such as the Government and Aided Industrial Schools.

Rule under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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90. (1) Adult workers engaged on urgent repairs in a factory shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in column (1) of the Schedule below subject to the conditions specified in column (2) thereof:-

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of sections of the Act from which exemption is granted. (1)	Conditions. (2)
34, 35, 36, 37 and 38	(i) No worker shall be employed on such repairs for more than 18 hours on any one day, 50 hours during any three consecutive days, or 72 hours

during each period of seven consecutive days commencing from his employment on such repairs.
(ii) Within 24 hours of the commencement of the work, notice shall be sent to the Inspector describing the nature of the urgent repairs and the period probably required for their completion.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-rule the following shall be considered to be urgent repairs:-

(a) breakdown repairs to motive power, transmission or other essential plant in a factory which have to be carried out in order that the main manufacturing process may be continued without interruption or delay during the ordinary working day;

(b) breakdown repairs to the motive power, transmission or other essential plant of other factories, collieries, railways, ~~dockyards, harbours, tramways,~~ motor transport, gas, electrical generating and transmission, pumping or similar essential or public utility services carried out in general engineering works and foundries and which are necessary [illegible]

(c) repairs to commercial aircraft done in a factory which are essential to enable such aircraft to leave port at proper time or continue their normal operations in air worthy condition, as the case may be.

Mad-e-Rule 114, Sch (F) 319

~~Urgent repairs.~~

Rule under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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91. Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in column(1)of the Sechedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in column (2) subject to the conditions ~~xpxix~~ specified in column(3).

Serial number and kind of work.	Provisions of sections of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, the mechanical or electrical lifts or the steam or water pipes or pumps of a factory. (2)Work of examining or repairing any machinery or other part of the plant which is necessary for ~~x~~ carrying on the work in a factory. Explanation.- Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "repairing" or "examining".	34,36 & 38.	(1)The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of ~~xlix~~ a limited number of persons to be fixed by the ~~Hon'ble the~~ Collector ~~Resident.~~ The manager or (2)occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Secretary to Hon'ble the Resident through the Inspector. (2) The period of work shall in no case exceed 11 hours in any one day.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(3) Work in boiler houses and engine rooms such as lighting fires, in order to raise ~~xx~~ steam or generate gas preparatory to the commencement of regular work in the factory.		(3) The period of work along with intervals for rest shall, in no case, spread over more than 15 hours in any one day.

Rule under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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116. 92. (1) Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in column (1) of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections of the Act specified in the corresponding ~~x~~ entry in column (2) subject to the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in column (3).

(2) In the case of exemption from section 37, the provisions of section 39 will not apply to the extent that rest periods need not be specified in the notice of periods of work.

Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number and name of work. (1)	Sections of the Act from which exemption is granted. (2)	Conditions of exemption. (3)
1. (a) Work of persons of the male sex in connection with pumping operations at oil installations.	34, 36 & 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (2) The period of work, along with intervals of rest, shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day.
(b) Work of persons of the male sex employed in pumping operations at oil installations in connexion with pumping oil.	37.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident through the Inspector. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
2. Work of persons of the male sex engaged in (1) oiling or aiding in the oiling of machinery; and (2) cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of the factory buildings, tanks, wells, ventilating apparatus, tunnels, or of blow room flues or line shafts alleys.	34,36 and 38.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident through the Inspector. (2) The machinery shall not be allowed to run while the work is carried on. (3) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (4) The period of work along with intervals of rest shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day.
3. (a) Work of persons doing running repairs to railway locomotives.	34,36 and 37.	(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a limited number of persons to be fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident. The manager or occupier of a factory wishing to avail himself of this exemption shall apply to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident through the Inspector. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals. (3) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(b) Work of drivers, firemen, fitters and erectors in railway workshops when engaged on engine trial on open land.	34 and 36.	The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day.
4. Work of persons employed in connexion with the preparation of road surfacing or road making material.	34,36, 37 and 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day, or, if the factory is a seasonal one, twelve hours in any one day. (2) The period of work along with intervals of rest shall, in no case spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day. (3) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
5. Work of persons employed in the rotary machine, stereo and binding departments in newspaper presses.	37.	Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
6. Work of persons engaged in loading or unloading or transporting raw materials or finished articles in factories where such work is intermittent and mainly outside the factory premises.	34,36, 37 and 38.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day, or if the factory is a seasonal one, twelve hours in any one day. (2) The period of work along with intervals of rest shall, in no case, spread over more than fifteen hours in any one day. (3) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
7. Work of kata coolies in rice mills employed for filling and sewing bags of rice for delivery to customers.	34,36, 37, 39 and 40.	(1) The period of work shall in no case exceed eleven hours in any one day. (2) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.

Rule under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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93. (1) Adult workers in any class of factory specified in column (1) of the Schedule below engaged in work of the kind specified in column (2) shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act specified in column (3) subject to the conditions specified in column (4).

Class of factories.	Kind of work.	Schedule Provisions of the Act from which exemption is granted.	Conditions.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sugar factories.	Feeding of cane, crushing of cane, boiling of juice, filtration and crystalization.	Sections 35,37 and 38.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours, as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b)In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
2. Chemical - factories (including - cordite factories.)	(i) Acid ~~mm~~ manufacture, recovery of acetone, production of steam in ~~the~~ aid of a chemical process, gas making, manufacture of nitro glycerine, cordite and cartridges.	35, 36, & 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall condider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 11 ~~hours~~ per day. (c) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
	(ii) Work of persons actually engaged in the manufacture of epsom salts and green coppers.	Sections 35(1)(b) and 37.	No conditions in respect of exemption from section 35 (1). In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time though not a ~~fixed~~ (fixed) period (to the satisfaction of the Inspector) shall be allowed for meald.
3.Factories - distilling spirits.	Work on continuous processes from preparation of wash up to delivery of spirits to storage vats.	35 & 37	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight ~~to day shift~~

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			~~to midnight for~~ for day shift workers and midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not leas than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfactio of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
4. Factories distilling sandalwood and other essential oils.	Work in still and condensing room.	Section 35.	No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest.
5. Municipal and public water pumping stations.	Work of engine drivers, engine cleaners, boiler coolies, operators (fitters) in chlorinating rooms and filter bed coolies.	Sections 35 & 37	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfactio of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
6. Electrical generating stations.	Work of stokers, ash coolies, turbine drivers, and greasors, switch board attendants and pumpmen.	Sections 35, 36, 37, and 38.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35 no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 11 per day. (c) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
7. Breweries.	Work of kiln firing and examining vessels and casks of beer.	Section 35.	No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. Tanneries.	Country and chrome-tanning, all processes from the receiving of skins to the completion of the tanning process, finishing processes being excluded.	Sections 34,35, 36 and 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 34 and 36, the total hours of work shall not exceed 60 per week and 11 per day respectively. (b) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (c) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
9. Factories engaged in the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pottery.	(a) Work in kiln burners. (b) Work of firing the producer, loading and unloading of trucks, and driving the engine, propelling the trucks in the continuous kiln section of potteries only.	Sections 35 and 37.	(a) In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day (which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. (b) In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) ~~shall be allowed for meals~~. to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
10. Coffee curing factories.	Continuous process of drying coffee in a mechanical dryer.	Section 37.	(a) The exemption shall apply to persons on eight hour shifts. (b) Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.
11. Electrical battery charging works.	.....	Section ~~36~~.37.	Sufficient time (though not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.

(2) In cases where exemption from section 37 is granted the provisions of section 39 in so far as they relate to the specification of the periods of rest in the notice of periods for work shall not apply.

(3) When any shift worker in the continuous processes mentioned in the Schedule appended to sub-rule (1) has to work in a subsequent or a previous relay as a substitute for any worker who fails to report for duty, exemption shall be deemed to have been granted to such worker from sections 34,

34, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act subject to the following conditions:-

(a) In the case of exemptions from sections 36 and 38, the same worker may be employed on two consecutive eight-hour shifts but this shall not occur more than once in any period of fourteen days.

(b) In the case of exemption from section 34 the total weekly hours ordinarily provided for such worker in the notice of periods for work shall not be exceeded by more than eight hours due to the employment on the emergency.

Rule under clause(e) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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94. Adult workers employed in ice factories and bakeries shall be exempt from the provisions of section 35 of the Act subject to the condition that no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day.

Rule under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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95. Adult workers engaged in any manufacturing process specified in the Schedule below shall be exempted from the provisions of section 35 of the Act subject to the condition that no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day.

Rm

SCHEDULE.

1. Preparing cardamom.
2, Do. ginger.
3. Do. pepper.
4. Do. Nux vomica.
5. Do. turmeric.
6. Coffee curing.

Rule under clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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96. (1) Adult workers engaged in work of any kind specified in the first column of the Schedule below shall be exempt from the ppovisions of the sections of the Act specified in the corresponding entry in the second column subject to the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in the third column.

SCHEDULE.

Kind of work.	Provisions from which exemption is granted.	Conditions of exemption.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Work of persons engaged in any manufacturing process in a factory situated in and used solely for the purpose of tea ~~xxxxxxxx~~ plantation. ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ (2) Work of persons engaged in drying, lifting and storing paddy in rice mills.	35 and 37.	In the case of exemption from section 35, no person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day(which shall include a period from midnight to midnight for day shift workers and from midday to midday for night shift workers) or for such period not less than 24 hours as the Inspector shall consider equivalent to a whole day's rest. In the case of exemption from section 37, sufficient time (though ~~xxxx~~ not a fixed period) to the satisfaction of the Inspector shall be allowed for meals.

(2) In the case of workers specified in item 1 of the Schedule to sub-rule (1), the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 39 and section 40 of the Act shall not apply.

Rule under clause (h) ~~xx~~ of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

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121 97. Adult workers other than women engaged in engine-rooms or boiler-houses shall be exempt from the provisions of section 35 of the Act subject to the following conditions:-

(1) The exemption shall be permitted only in respect of a ~~x~~ limited number of persons to be fixed by the ~~Hon'ble the Resident~~ Collector in each case on application made by the Manager or occupier of the factory concerned.

(2) The machinery shall not be allowed to run while the work is carried on.

(3) No person shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than 13 days without a holiday for a whole day.

Rules under sub-section(2) ~~xfxxxxxxxxxx~~ and (4) of section 43 of the Act.

98. Except in the case of persons exempted under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act, no adult worker exempted from the provisions of section 34 of the Act shall work for more than 60 hours in any week.

99. The periods shown in the notice required by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Act shall not contravene the provisions of sections 34,35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act as modified by the rules framed under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

Rule under section 48 of the Act.

100. An adult worker may be employed in more than one factory on the same day, subject to the following conditions:-

(1) He shall not be employed for more than 10 hours in all on any e day.

(2) He shall receive a weekly holiday in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules under clauses (a), (c) and (d) of section 59 of the Act.

101. (a) The duties of a Certifying Surgeon and of a person authorised under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act to exercise any of his powers under the Act shall comprise the examination of children or adolescents desirous of being employed and the re-examination of children or adolescents in respect of whom a notice under section 58 of the Act has been served upon the Manager and who desire to be re-employed. Certificates of age and fitness shall be given to such children or adolescents as are found qualified to receive them. A fee of annas four shall be payable by Government for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof. ~~No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.~~

(b) The Certifying Surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix such ~~xxxxx~~ place and such times, as may be convenient for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall

shall be given to the Managers of factories. ~~within the local limits for which the Certifying Surgeon is appointed.~~

102.(1) Every Certifying Surgeon shall keep a bound book containing certificates in Form K in foil and counterfoil. The forms shall be numbered consecutively and shall be printed on Lancashire Ledger or Titan Ledger paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon shall, if he is satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfail and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act.

(4) A Certifying Surgeon revoking a certificate under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Act shall cause the word "revoked" to be stamped in red ink on the foil and counterfoil.

(5) If the Certifying Surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon when he refuses to grant the certificate gives permission in writing for an application to be made at an earlier date.

103. Every person authorised under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act shall grant certificates in the manner provided in rule 102. The word "Provisional" shall be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

104. (1) When a person to whom a certificate under sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Act has been granted loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiries from his employer(or if he is unemployed from his last employer) and from such

such other sources as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and ~~xkx~~ initialled by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under sub-rule(1), a fee of eight annas which shall be credited to Government shall be charged. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form L of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No duplicate of a certificate granted under section 52 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

105. (1) The Certifying Surgeon shall ordinarily visit every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, in which children or adolescents are known to be employed, at least once in six months and shall give previous notice of his visits. At each of these visits, the Manager shall produce before the Certifying Surgeon at such time as he may fix all children or adolescents employed in the factory whether actually at work or not.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child or adolescent who is in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act, and shall, if he is satisfied that a certificate should be granted, destroy the provisional certificate and issue his own certificate in place of it.

(3) If, on such examination, the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "Provisional" certificate, granted under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act, is under the age of twelve years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall impound the certificate and write on it the word "Cancelled" over his signature. He shall then forward the certificate with such remarks as he considers necessary to the Inspector for information, and shall also inform the person who issued it that it has been cancelled.

106. The Certifying Surgeon at his periodical visits shall

shall satisfy himself as to the fitness of the children and adolescents employed in the factory and shall revoke the certificate of any child or adolescent whom he considers unfit.

107. The Certifying Surgeon shall enter in the inspection book a note detailing the results of each visit to the factory and shall forward a copy of this note to the Inspector.

Rule under clause (~~b~~) of section 59 of the Act.

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133 108. No child or adolescent shall be certified as fit to work in a factory unless such child or adolescent-

(i) is free from organic disease,

(ii)has a good physique,

(iii)is capable of enduring work of the kind that has to be performed in the factory,

(iv)is mentally sound, and

(v) is protected against small pox by vaccination.

Rule under clause (d) of section 59 of the Act.

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134 109. Where a child or an adolescent at work carries a token giving a reference to the certificate granted to him under section 52 of the Act in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Act, the token shall be ~~xxxxx~~ worn round the neck of the worker and shall be stamped with the number of the worker in the Register of Child Workers or Adult Workers, as the case may be.

T.N.T. 15-12-36

CHAPTER VII.

Registers and Notices.

Rules under sections 39(8) and 55(4), 41(2) and 56(2), and 47(4) and 76(1) of the Act.

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135 110. The notice of periods of work for adults required by section 39 of the Act and the notice of periods of work for children required by section 55 of the Act shall be in Form M, and shall be exhibited in English and in the prinicpal vernacular of the ~~district~~ Station in which the factory is situated.

111. The manager of every factory shall keep a correct and up-to-date register of adult workers and of child workers employed therein, separately for men, women, boys and girls in Parts I to IV respectively of Form N or in such form as may be approved by the Inspector under the proviso to section 41 ~~xx~~(1) of the Act. This register shall show the nominal day's work ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ specifying the hours within which each worker is to be employed and shall be written afresh from 1st January in each year. A note shall be made in the remarks column of the Register against the name of all adult workers permitted to work in more than one factory under rule 100. The register shall be readily available for inspection during the working hours.

NOTE.- In Form N days of the week may be indicated as follows:- Monday by M, Tuesday by T, Wednesday by W, Thursday by Th., Friday by F, Saturday by S, Sunday by Su. Sunday hours will be shown in all cases of permanent exemption from section 35. Where the hours of work for any worker ~~are~~ are the same for every day in the week only one set ~~x~~ of columns (8) to (13) in parts I and II and (8) to (11) in parts III and IV will be needed. If, however, the hours are different on different days of the week further sets of columns should be used. For example, if the hours are the same on all days from Monday to Friday and different on Saturday, columns (8) to (13) of parts I and II and columns (8) to (11) of parts III and IV would be headed M to F and columns (14) to (19) of parts I and II and columns (12) and (13) of parts III and IV would be headed S. If there are only two periods of work, the columns in respect of the third period will be omitted. Where shifts interchange, the group of workers on shift should be entered in the same part of the register and their working hours entered as ~~for~~ for those of the shift to which they are originally allotted. For example, if there are three shifts A, B and C, A, B or C, as the case may be will be entered in column (7) and in the remarks column will be stated for the whole group in what order shifts A, B and C change over and the day fixed for ~~xxxx~~ change over. Where exempted from any of the provisions of the Act regarding hours of work or spread over a note to that effect should be made in the

112. The Register prescribed in rule 111 shall be preserved for a period of two years following the year to which the Register relates.

113. In every factory in which all or any class of adult workers are exempted from all or any of the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the Act, a muster roll shall be maintained for all such workers in Form O. This roll shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of work during the day ~~and night~~ or night or both and shall be entered up at the commencement of each period. The number entered in the first column shall be the number given in the Register of Adult Workers:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Inspector a muster roll or register kept in a factory gives the particulars required under this rule, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that such muster roll or register be kept in the place of the muster roll prescribed under this rule and such muster roll or register shall, thereupon for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be the muster roll so prescribed.

114. All registers and returns and notices required to be maintained under the Act or the rules framed thereunder shall unless otherwise provided for in the Act or the rules framed thereunder, be maintained in English or in the principal vernacular of the Station ~~district in which the factory is situated.~~)

115. Every notice displayed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Act shall contain the abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder specified in Form P.

Rule under the exception to section 66 of the Act.

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116. No inflammable material shall be used in the vicinity of places where the use of naked lights is necessary in the course of a manufacturing process.

FORM A (see rule 22)

NOTICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRE.

Do not smoke - Do not use a naked light, here.

Your attention is drawn to section 66 of the Factories Act, 1934, which reads as follows:-

"Whoever smokes or uses a naked light or causes or permits any such light to be used in the vicinity of any inflammable material in a factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees".

FORM B (see Rules 25,26 and 27)

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS.

Not to be filled up by the management. : District.
: Date of receipt.
: Accident No.
: Classification, i.e., fatal, serious or minor.

Date of enquiry.

Result of enquiry.

1. Name of occupier.

2. Name of factory and its situation.

3. Nature of industry.

4. Branch or department in which accident occurred.

5. Injured person's name.
Address.

Sex. Age. Caste.

6. Usual occupation of injured person.

7. Date and hour of accident.

8. Hour at which he started work on the day of the accident.

9. Cause of accident (a)

(The detailed circumstances under which the accident occurred should be stated)

If caused by machinery give-

(a) Name of machine and part causing accident.
(b) State whether it was moved by mechanical power at the time.
(c) State exactly what the injured person was doing at the time.
(d)

10. Describe fully the nature and extent of injuries sustained, e.g., fatal, loss of finger etc.,

11. If accident not fatal, state whether the injured person was disabled for complete 48 hours immediately after the accident.

12. Has duplicate Copy of this report been kept.

13. Under whose treatment is the injured person.

No.

Date.

Signature of occupier; if the occupier is absent Manager or Agent.

FORM C (see Rule 59)

NOTICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

1. Keep safety guard in position. They are for your protection.

2. Do not expect your helper to be so good a mechanic as you are.

3. Stop machinery to clean, oil, adjust or repair and do not try to operate a machine you do not understand.

4. Do not use machine with guard removed.

5. Report to your employer unsafe places and machinery.

6. Do not attempt to repair electrical equipment but call an electrician.

7. Remember there is always danger in removing belts while machine is running.

8. Never try to shift a moving belt by hand.

9. Stop the machinery to replace heavy belts.

10. Never wear loose, torn or improperly fitted clothing where manhinery is working. Loose sleeves around machinery are invitation for broken arms.

11. Goggles should be worn while working at grinders, shapers, welders, meta pouring and chipping. Always use a screen when chipping.

12. Mushroom heads on tools are dangerous.

13. Never strike tempered steels with a hammer or other metal object.

14. Cultivate a habit of caution; carelessness often leads to loss of life.

15. See that wrenches fit properly.

16. Do not let sharp tools lie around carelessly.

17. Never stand or walk under crane loads.

18. Walk with care on wet floors.

19. Before using ladders see that they are equipped with safety spi hooks and that rungs are sound. Never use a weak or defective lad

20. Remember all scaffolds and ladders are not safe.

21. Running, horse-play or scuffle in a factory is dangerous.

22. Do not wear rings on your fingers. Machinery may rip them off a the fingers with them.

23. Do not think you cannot have an accident because you never had one.

24. Do not work machinery entrusted to another even in his absence.

25. Do not be talking to your neighbour while at work on machinery. The talk leads to distraction and your hands may get caught in the machinery.

26. Do not go to the hot water tank in the factory for a bath. If you desire a bath go home and have it.

√ 49. √

FORM D (see rule 69(a)

Factory Inspection - First Report.

District. Date of last inspection

Taluk. Number and date of previous order.

Village. Date and time of present inspection.

Postal Address.

1. Serial number and name of factory.
2. (a) Class (seasonal or non-seasonal) and kind of factory.
(N.B.- All industries carried on or likely to be carried on should be entered.

(b) If seasonal factory declared non-seasonal, give number and date of Government notification.

3. Name of occupier.
4. Name of manager.
5. Factory working - not working.
N.B.- If the factory is working the industry that is being carried on at the time of inspection should be noted.

6. Factory notified/registered.

Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	Children.

7. Number of employees on the day of inspection.

Men.	Boys.
Women.	Girls.

Have more than 9 or 19 persons been employed on any day of the preceding 12 months? If so, the date or dates should be given.

8. (a) Nature and amount of moving power.
(b) Details of machinery installed in the factory.

Health and Sanitation.

9. (a) Is rubbish, filth or debris allowed to accumulate in the factory? (Rule 5(a).
(b) Are covered receptacles provided for filth and other decomposing matter? (Rule 5(a).)
(c) Are wastes and effluents being disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable? (Rule 5(b)).
(d) Are the drains properly constructed and regularly flushed at least twice daily? (Rule 6).
(e) Are the drains connected with some recognized drainage line? (Rule 6).
(f) Is the compound surrounding the factory sanitary and clean? (Rule 7).
(g) Has the limewashing of the factory building walls been done? (Rule 3.)
(h) Is the woodwork in the factory painted, varnished or limewashed? (Rule 3.)

10. (a) Are the latrines and urinal accommodation sufficient and ~~and~~ suitable or is the factory exempt? (Section 20 and rules 15,16 & 18)
N.B.- Number and date of exemption order to be given.
(b) (i) Are the latrines and urinals properly used by the work people? (Rule 8.)
(ii) Are arrangements made for regular cleansing and conservancy of latrines, etc.? (Rule 8.)

(c) Have the limewashing and tarring of latrine walls been done? (Rule 17.)

11. (a) Is there a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking? (Sections 19 (1) and (2) and rule 13).
(b) Is the water supplied free of cost? (Rule 12)
(c) Is the area around the place where drinking water is distributed properly drained and cleaned? (Rule9)
(d) (i) Are processes involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances carried on?
(ii) If so, are suitable washing facilities provided ? (Rule 14.)

12. (a) Are the ventilating openings sufficient and properly maintained? (Rule 10 (1).
(b) Is ventilation sufficient to render gases, vapour, dust, etc., generated in the factory harmless to operatives?(Section (14 (2).
(c) Is gas or other impurity generated to an injurious extent; if so, is there a mechanical or other device to abate the nuisance ? (Section 14 (3) (Order to specify time).

(Number and date of exemption granted by the Inspector of Factories, if any, to be noted here.)

13. Are the cooling properties of air inside the factory sufficient, if not, what measures would you suggest to the Inspector for adoption? (Section 16.)

14. Are the floor and breathing space sufficient or are the workrooms over-crowded? (Section 17 and Rule 11.)

15. Is the lighting in the factory sufficient?(Order to specify time) (Section 18(2)

SAFETY OF WORKERS.

Fencing of machinery.

1. General.

16. (a) Are the exposed moving parts of a prime mover and ~~the~~ flywheel directly connected to it fenced? (Section 24(1)(a).

(b) Are the hoist, lift or hoist ~~well~~ well and every trap door or similar opening near which any person may have to work or pass adequately fenced? (Section 24(1)(b).

(c) Are the hoist gates self-locking and only capable of being opened when the cage is opposite the floor ? (Rule 33).

17. Are all parts of transmission machinery securely fenced? (Rule 29).
18. Are all parts of machine tools securely fenced? (Rule 30).
19. Are emery wheels provided with strong guards of wrought iron of not less than ¼ inch thick or of steel plate of not less than 1/16 inch thick and the tool rests properly fixed?(Rule 32).
20. Is there any part of machinery that requires to be fenced ? (Order to specify time) (Section 24 (2).
21. Are all ~~All~~ fences and guards securely fixed and maintained in an efficient state when machinery is working? (Section 24(3).

2. Printing Works.

22. Is every platen machine fitted with an efficient finger guard and every guillotine machine with an efficient knife guard? (Rule 31)

3. Textile factories.

23. Are fencing and guarding efficient? (Rule 34).
In (1) blowing room machinery
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

(2) Carding machine
(a)
(b)

(3) Drawing frames
(4) Speed frames
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

(5) Self-acting mules
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)

(6) Ring and throstle and doubling frames
(a)
(b)

(7) Calendering machines?

4. Woodworking Factories.

24(a) Is an efficient stopping and ~~sg~~ starting appliance provided for each machine? (Rule 35).
(b) Is a suitable push stick kept available for use at the bench of every machine which is fed by hand?(Rule 36).
(c) Is every circular saw provided with a strong metal guard and a riving knife?(Rule 37).
(d) Is the plain band-saw guarded?(Rule 38).
(e) (i) Is a cylindrical cutter block provided for every overhand planing machine and a bridge-guard to cover the slot in the bench?(Rule 39(a) and (b).
(ii)Is an efficient guard provided to feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing?(Rule 39(c).
(f) Is a suitable guard provided for the cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine or is a jig or holder provided?(Rule 40).
(g) Is a ~~xuixkkk~~ suitable guard provided for every chain mortising machine?(Rule 41).

5. Tea Factories.

25. (a) Is the roll table suitably fenced? (Rule 43)
(b) Is the leaf removed only with the aid of a ~~kuugk~~ brush? (rule 43)

6. Brick and Tile Works.

26. Is an efficient finger guard provided at the feed end of the revolving press ? (Rule 44).

7. Decorticating Factories.

27. (a) Are the beater arms and the feed mouth of the decorticators securely guarded as required by rule 45 ?
(b) Is the guard maintained properly ? (Rule 45).

8. Safety of Buildings and Machinery.

28. Is there any building or part of the building, ways, machinery or plant in a factory in such a condition that it may be dangerous to human life ~~and~~ or safety ? (Section 26(1). Order to specify time).

29. Is there any building or part of a building, ways, machinery or plant the use of which, involves immediate danger to human life or ~~and~~ safety? (Section 26(2)(Order to specify time)

30. (a) When were the building completed?
(b) When was the machinery started for the ~~first~~ first time?
(c) When was the certificate of stability sent to the Inspector? (Section 33(3) and Rule 88.)
(d) Are any rectifications of defective parts or tests of stability now required? State action proposed. (Section 25 and Rule 88.)

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING TO MACHINERY.

1. General.

31. Is the floor surrounding every machine level, non-slippery and maintained in good repair? (Rule 47.)
32. Are important pulleys provided with belt hangers? Rule 48.)
33. Are suitable string gears provided and used to move driving shafts on all fast and loose pulleys? (Rule 49.)
34. Are only experienced and ~~trained~~ specifically trained men allowed to lubricate bearing or gear wheels or to replace or adjust belts? (Rule 50.)
35. Are service platforms and gangways provided for overhead shafting and securely fenced where required? (Rule 51.)
36. Is machinery in motion cleaned by cotton waste, rags or similar materials held in hand? (Rule 52.)
37. Are shafting ladders provided with hooks and with a non-skid device? (Rule 53.)
38. Is tight clothing worn by oilers, machinemen and persons replacing belts? (Rule 54.)
39. Is safe and convenient access provided to all belts, bearings and other parts of machinery to be attended to whilst in motion? (Rule 55.)
40. Are water gauge glasses on boilers of over 100 lb. pressure guarded? (Rule 56.)
41. Are additional weights placed on the safety valve of the boiler otherwise than under the written authority of the Boiler Inspector? (Rule57.)
42. Are safety valve and pressure gauge fitted to all sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam jacketted pans or other vessels worked under pressure? (Rule 58.)
43. Are the electrical and mechanical means of transport designed, maintained and operated so as to be safe for operation? (Rule 63.)

~~44.~~

2. Electrical Fittings.

44. (a) Are all electrical conductors protected? (Rule 46(1).
(b) Are all electrical apparatus, machines and fittings guarded and provided with efficient handles? (Rule 46 (2).
(c) Are the switches and other controlling appliances operated from outside the fence? (Rule 46 (3).
(d) Are only specially trained and experienced men allowed to opertate electrical apparatus? (Rule 46(4).

3. Danger Notices.

45. (a) (i) Are notices in Form C both in English and vernacular displayed in all the rooms where machinery is in use? (Rule 59(a)).
(ii) Have the contents of Form C been explained to each employee in the vernacular understood by him? (Rule 59(b)).
(b) Are instructions regarding restoration of persons suffering from electric shock affixed both in English and in the vernacular? (Rule 46(5)).
(c) (i) Is the notice required by rule 22 exhibited in English ar in the vernacular?
(ii) Has this notice been explained to each workman in his vernacular.

4. Special Provisions for Women and Children.

46. Are women and children prevented from cleaning or oiling machinery whilst in motion under power and from working between the fixed moving parts of machinery? (Section 27(1).

47. Are children who cannot be lawfully employed in the factory admitted to any part of it where any hazardous operation is carried on? (Section 33(4) and Rule 61).

48. Is the presence of children who cannot be lawfully employed in the factory in any part of it dangerous to them or injurious to their ~~breath~~ health? (Section 28(2)).

5. Precautions against fire.

49. Are the doors of rooms in which more than 20 persons are employed made to slide or to open outwards or in the direction of the nearest exit where the door is between two rooms? Section 21.

50. Has any part of the factory building a thatched roof or walls made of easily inflammable material?(Rule 21.)

51. Are adequate precautions taken against danger by fire? (Rule 20.)

52. (a) Are the provisions relating to smoking and the use of naked lights in the vicinity of any inflammable material observed?(Section 66.

(b) (i) Is the notice required by rule 22 exhibited in English and in the vernacular?

(ii) Has this notice been explained to each workman in his vernacular?

53. Where the use of naked lights is necessary in the course of the manufacturing process, are inflammable materials stored in the vicinity of such places? (Rule 116).

54. (a) Are the means of escape in case of fire sufficient? (Section 23) (Order to specify time.)

(b) Are fire escapes locked or obstructed during working hours? (Section 21 and 23).

55. Are doors of exit not less than 6 feet high and 4 feet wide? (Rule 81(a

56. (a) Are two exits provided in each room where more than 20 people are employed? (Rule 81(b)).

(b) In case factory was built before 1st January 1935, has any relaxation been allowed by the Inspector?

57. Is every building more than one storey high provided with two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed? (Rule 82)

58. Do the windows and xxxxxxxxxx doors of stair cases open outward? (Rule 83.)

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT, HOLIDAYS, ETC.

1. Restrictions on Working Hours of Adults.

59. (a) Is any adult worker employed for more than 54 hours in any week or for more than 60 hours in a seasonal factory? (Section 34.)

(b) If exemptions have been granted, is extra pay for overtime paid? (Section 47).

60. (a) If any person was employed on a Sunday, was a substituted holiday given? (Section 35 (a)(a).

(b) Was a notice of Sunday work delivered to the office of the Inspector in time? Section 35 (1) (b).(c)

(c) Was the required notice displayed in the factory? (Section 35 (1) (b)(ii).

61. (a) Is any male adult worker allowed to work for more than 10 hours in a day or in a seasonal factory for more than 11 hours in any day? (Section 36.)

(b) Does any woman work between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.?(Section 45(1)(b).

62. Is any interval for rest allowed under section 37(a) and 37(b).

63. Does the spread over for an adult worker exceed 13 hours in any day? (Section 38).

64. Is there ~~is~~ any adult worker employed otherwise than in accordance with the notice prescribed under section 39(1) and the entries against his name made in the register of workers maintained under section 41? (Section 42.)

65. Has the factory been exempted by the Government from the provisions of sections 34,35,36,37 and 38? State processes exempted.

66. Has any exemption been granted by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore in respect of the employment of any specified class of workers under rules 91 and 92.

67. Are the conditions attaching to the exemptions availed of, duly observed?

68.(a) Is any person employed in this factory allowed to be employed in any other factory on the same day? Section 48.

(b) Are the conditions laid down in rule 100 satisfied?

2. Restrictions on the employment of Adolescents and children.

69. Are there any children below 12 years of age employed in the factory? Section 50.

70. (a) Is the medical certificate of each child or adolescent in the custody of the factory Manager? (Section 51(a).

(b) Is every child or adolescent ~~xxxx

76. Are the abstracts of the Act and the rules and other notices displayed at the main entrance? Section 76(1) and rule 115.

77. (a) Are the notices of periods for work displayed in the prescribed form and correctly maintained? Section 39(1),55(1),76(2) and rule 110.

(b) Have the copies of the notice been sent in duplicate to the Inspector? Section 40(1) and 55(3).

(c) Are the changes in this notice duly notified to the Inspector? Were any changes in the notice made within one week of the previous change without the sanction of the Inspector? (Section 40(2).

78. (a) Have the notices of accidents been sent to the Inspector as required by the rules? Section 30 and rules 23 and 26)

(b) Has a supplemental report of accident been sent where necessary (Rule 27.)

79. Is the register of adult workers and child workers maintained separately and in the prescribed form? Sections 41 and 56 and rule 111.

80. Is a muster roll/exempted for persons maintained in the prescribed form? Section 47(4) and rule 111

81. Has the holiday return been submitted regularly? (Government Notification No. , dated

82. (a) Is a bound inspection book maintained and are the forms J, H, I, and F opened and maintained in it? (Rule 84.)

(b) Is the list of persons to whom provisions of section 43(1), and rule 87 are applicable, entered in Form J? (Rule 84.)

(c) Are the dates of limewashing building walls, painting, varnishing or limewashing of wood work and limewashing and tarring of latrines entered in Form H? (Rule 79).

(d) Are the particulars of the different workrooms properly entered in Form I? (Rule 80.)

WELFARE.

83. (a) If the factory employs 250 persons or more or 50 persons or more in the case of enginneering works, are first aid appliances kept readily available?

(b) If the factory is not covered by the above, are first aid appliances necessary, in your opinion, on account of dangerous machinery used or processes carried on?

84. If more than 150 persons are ordinarily employed, are separate

rooms for rest provided as required by rule 86?

85. If more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed, are ~~xxixx~~ suitable creches provided as required by rule 87?

86. If the factory was in existence on 1st January 1935, have the provisions of rules 86 and 87 been relaxed by the Inspector and to what extent?

Orders served during last inspection:-

(Here enter items of previous orders and against each note whether complied with or not).

Remarks:-

Miscellaneous for Administration Report.

Housing accommodation:

Dispensary.

Schools

Fires

Epidemics:

Increase or decrease in wages:

Strikes:

Welfare work:

Inspector of Factories.

FORM 'E'(See Rule 69 (a)

FACTORY INSPECTION REPORT FOR SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT INSPECTIONS BY FACTORY INSPECTOR.

District

Taluk

Village

Postal address

Date of last inspection.
Number and date of previous order.
Date and time of present inspection

1. Serial number and name of factory.

2.(a)Class(seasonal or non-seasonal) and kind of factory.

N. B.-All industries carried on or likely to be carried on should be entered.

(b)If seasonal factory declared non-seasonal, give number and date of Government notification.

3. Name of occupier or occupiers.

4. Name of manager.

5. Factory working/not working.

N. B. - If the factory is working the industry that is being carried on at the time of inspection should be noted.

6. Factory notified/registered.

7. Number of employees on the day of inspection.

Adults.	Adolescent adults.	Adolescent children.	children.
Men		Boys	
Women		Girls.	

Have more than 9 or 19 persons been employed on any day of the preceding 12 months? if so, give the date or dates.

8. Details of additional machinery if any installed in the factory since the last inspection.

Health and sanitation.

9. Cleanliness, periodical, sanitary treatment of walls, etc. latrines, water-supply, ventilation, lighting, cooling properties of air, floor and breathing space,etc.

(Leave one page)

Safety

10.Fencing of prime-movers, transmission machinery, machine, tools, maintenance of fences in proper order, provisions for special classes of factories. Safety of buildings and machinery protection of persons attending to machinery. Electrical fittings, danger notices, precautions against fire. Special provisions for women and children.

(Leave one page)

1116

11. Hours of employment - Holidays etc.,- Restrictions on working hours of adults - Conditions attaching to exemptions - Restrictions on the employment of adolescents and children - Certification of adolescents and children.

(Leave half a page)

12. Notices - Registers and Returns - exhibition of abstracts - Notice of periods for work - notices of accidents - Maintenance of register of adults and child workers - register of exempted persons - Maintenance of Bound Inspection Book.

(Leave half a page)

13. Welfare: First-aid appliances - Shelters for rest - Creches for children.

14. Resume of inspection - Previous orders mentioned in item 4(c)-

    (1) Numbers of items complied with.
    (2) Numbers of items not complied with.
    (3) Numbers of items partly done - Action propose

15. Special features, if any, for administration report Housing accommodation - Dispensaries - Schools - Fires, epidemics, etc.

16. General remarks, if any.

Inspector of Factories.

FORM F (See rule 69(c) and 84.)

I. R. No. 19

Office of the Inspector of Factories,

193 .

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934 - THE BANGALORE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION FACTORIES RULES, 1938 AND THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION issued THEREON.

Sir,

Upon a recent inspection of your factory on it was found, to the extent indicated below, that certain provisions of the Act and rules were not being-carried out. It, therefore, requested that necessary steps, to the extent indicated below, be taken at once to comply with the law.

2. Please note that you may, within 30 days of the service of these orders, appeal to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, against the orders marked 'A' ; any such appeal must be accompanied by court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 2 and a true copy on plain paper, of the orders appealed against certified to be correct by the officer who issued the order. The copy of the orders, further, should be stamped under the Court Fees Act with stamps at the rate of 8 annas for every 360 words or fraction thereof.

3. The orders below are issued or repeated from previous orders, without prejudice to any action that this office may take for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder.

Yours faithfully,

Inspector of Factories.

FORM G. (see rule 73)

Register of Factories.

Part I - Non-seasonal.

year 193

Part II - Seasonal.

Serial number.	District.	Name of factory.	Postal address.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Nature of work carried on.	Name of occupier.	Name of Manager.	Dates of inspections.	Remarks.

FORM H (see rule 79 and 84.)

Dates of limewashing, colourwashing, tarring, painting or varnishing.

Part of factory e.g., name of room.	Parts limewashed, colourwashed, tarred, painted, or varnished, e.g., walls, ceilings, woodwork etc.	Treatment (whether limewashed, colourwashed, tarred, painted or varnished).	Date on which limewashing, colourwashing, tarring, painting, or varnishing was carried out (according to the English calendar). Day. Month. Year.	Signature of occupier or manager.	Remarks.

19

(Signature of Occupier)

(Signature of Manager if the occupier is absent)

FORM I (see rules 80 and 84.)

Particulars of rooms in the factory.

Name of room in factory.	Dimensions of room in feet.			Total floor area in square feet.	Floor area occupied by machinery, fixtures and materials.	Breathing space (cubical contents in cubic feet).	Net floor area.	Number and total square feet of ventilating openings.	Maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room.	Remarks.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.							

(Signature of Occupier)

(Signature of Manager if the Occupier is absent)

FORM J (see Rule 84.)

Section or Rule from which exemption is given.	Subject dealt with.	Extent of and reason for exemption.	By whom given.	Date and number of order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Date

Signature of Inspector.

FORM K (see Rule 102(1).

1. Serial No. .....

   Date..... 193

2. Name. .....

3. Father's / Husband's name .....

4. Sex and caste or religion.....

5. Residence.....

6. Age certified.....

7. Physical fitness.....

8. Bears marks of successful vaccination.....

9. Distinctive marks.....

10. Reason for *
    (1) refusal of certificate----------
    or
    (2) certificate being revoked.....

RM

Thumb impression.

Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

---

* Exact details of cause of physical disability should be clearly stated.

Serial No..... Dated..... 193

I hereby certify that I have personally examined

(name) .....

son/daughter/wife of.....

(caste, etc.).....

residing at .....

who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age, as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is .....years and that he/she is fit for employment in a factory as a child/an adult.

I further certify that he/she bears marks of successful vaccination, His/her descriptive marks are.....

Thumb impression

Certifying Surgeon.

FORM L (see Rule 104(2)

REGISTER OF FEES PAID FOR THE ISSUE OF DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 59(a) OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Date.	Serial number.	Number of previous certificate.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initial of Certifying Surgeon.

65.

Paid into Treasury ----------

Date.----------

Signature of Certifying Surgeon.

FORM M (see rule 110.)

Name of factory.

Notice prescribed under sections 39(8) and 55(4).

District.

Place.

Hours of work.

Nature of work.	Number of group.	Number of shift.	Number of relay.	Monday to Friday.									Saturday.									Remarks.
				Men.			Women.			Children. (Including adolescent children).			Men.			Women.			Children. (Including adolescent children).			
				First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)

NOTE:- (1) Columns (2) and (3) may be filled when there are two or more groups as the case may be.

(2) If there are different hours of work for different days of the week, the notice should be amplified making provision for all the days of the week.

(3) In the case of rotating shifts a scheme of shifts covering as many week as there are number of interchanging shifts and showing the chage over in the case of each shift and the weekly holiday or rest period given to each relay should also be shown in the notice.

99

FORM N (see rule 111)

Register of Adult Workers including adolescents deemed to be adults under section 53(1) of the Act.

Name of factory. Place. District.

Part I men / II women

for the month of 193

Serial number.	Name of worker.	Father's name.	Caste or religion.	Nature of work.	Group, if any, in which included.	Where groups worked on shifts, the shift in which included, and relay to which allotted.	HOURS OF WORK. Days of week. First period. From	To	Second period. From	To	Third period. From	To	Days of week. First period. From	To	Second period. From	To	Third period. From	To	Total weekly hours.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

67.

FORM N (2) (see Rule 111).

Register of Child Workers including adolescents deemed to be children under section 53(2) of the Act.

Name of Factory. Place. District.

Part III Boys / IV Girls.

for the month of 193

Serial number.	Name of child.	Father's name.	Caste or religion.	Nature of work.	Group, if any, in which included.	If the group works on shifts, the relay in which included.	Hours of work. Days of week. First period. From	To.	Second period. From	To	Days of week. From	To	Total weekly hours.	Provisional certificate. No.	Date.	Certifying Surgeon's certificate. No.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

89

Yours faithfully,

Inspector of Factories.

FORM O (see rule 113)

Register for exempted persons.

Muster roll of Adult Workers and adolescents deemed to be adults under section 53(1) to be kept under section 47(4) of the Act, for the month of .....193 .

Name of factory. Place. District.

Serial number.	Name of worker.	Hours of work. Days. Monday. Dates.			Tuesday.			Wednesday.			Thursday.			Friday.			Saturday.			Sunday.			Total weekly hours.	Usual weekly hours.	Normal daily wages or where any worker is paid on a piece rate basis the rate fixed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore under sub-section(3) of section 47.	Overtime pay paid under sub-section (1) of section 47.	Overtime pay paid under sub-section (2) of section 47.	Total amount paid.	Remarks.
		First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.	First period.	Second period.	Third period.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)

Form P.

(See rule 115).

Abstracts of the Factories Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder to be affixed near the main entrance under the provisions of section 76 (1).

Definition of Factory.

1. 'Factory' means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

Seasonal and Perennial Factories.

2. A factory which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the following manufacturing processes, namely, decorticating of groundnuts, manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur), tea or any manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes, is a seasonal factory under the Act. A factory falling under this category may be declared by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore to be a non-seasonal factory if it ordinarily works for more than 180 days in the year. Similarly a factory which does not ordinarily work for more than 180 days and works only during particular seasons or at times depend upon the irregular action of actual forces may be declared to be a seasonal factory by the Hon'ble the Resident.

Limitation on Working Hours.

3. The working hours sections of the Act do not apply to persons holding posts of supervision and management or employed in any factory in a confidential capacity.

Adults(including adolescents certified as adults).

~~(including adolescent certified as adults)~~.

(a) Unless exemption has been granted under the rules, no adult worker who is not engaged in the manufacturing process which must be continuous shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than 54 hours in any week, or where the factory is a seasonal one, for more than 60 hours in any week.

(b) An adult worker in a non-seasonal factory engaged in

in work which for technical reasons must be continuous throughout the day may work for 56 hours in any week.

(c) No adult worker shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding that Sunday.

NOTE.- 'Day' means a period of 24 hours beginning at mid-night.

(d) No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than ten hours in any day provided that a male adult worker in a seasonal factory may work for 11 hours in any day.

(e) The periods of work of adult workers in a factory during each day shall be fixed either-

(i) so that no period shall exceed six hours, and so that no worker shall work for more than six hours before he has had ~~and~~ an interval for rest of at least one hour;

(ii) so that no period shall exceed five hours and so that no ~~worker's~~ work shall for more than five hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour, or for more than ~~six~~ eight and a half hours before he has had at least two such intervals.

(f) The periods of work of an adult worker in a factory shall be so arranged that, along with his intervals for rest under section 37, they shall not spread over more than 13 hours in any day, save with the permission of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and subject to such conditions as he may impose, either generally or in the case of any particular factory.

(g) An adult worker may be employed in more than one factory on the same day, subject to the following conditions:-

(i) he shall not be employed for more than ten hours in all on any day;

(ii)he shall receive a weekly holiday in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

Exemption.

In the case of urgent repairs mentioned in rule 90 and under cover of the rules relating to exemtpions framed under section 43(2) of the Act, the ordinary limits on working hours of adults may be relaxed to the extent indicated and subject to the conditions mentioned in these rules. The exemptions are generally limited so that the working hours on any day shall not exceed 11, spread over

over 15 hours, total hours per week 60, and not more than 13 consecutive days of work without a holiday for one whole day. Overtime wages have to be paid to workers so employed as explained below:-

(i) where a worker in any factory works for more than 60 hours in any week, or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more than 10 hours in any day, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times his ordinary rate of pay;

(ii) where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more hours in any week than or permitted under section 34 , he shall be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked excluding any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under sub-section (1), to pay at the rate of one and a ~~half~~ quarter times his ordinary rate of pay.

Women only.

(h) No woman shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than ten hours in any day or between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.

Children(includes adolescents not certified as adults.)

(i) No child who has not completed his twelfth year shall be allowed to work in any factory.

(j) No child who has completed his twelfth year and no adolescents shall be allowed to work in any factory unless -

(i)a certificate of fitness granted to him under section 52 is in the custody of the manager of the factory, and

(ii)he carried while he is at work a token giving reference to such certificate.

(k) (i) An adolescent who has been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 52, and who, while at work in a factory carried a token giving reference to the certificate, shall be deemed to be an adult for all the purposes of Chapter IV of the Factories Act, 1934, regarding the restrictions on the working hours of adults.

(ii) An adolescent who has not been granted a certificate

certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult, under sub-section (2) of section 52, shall, not withstanding his age, be deemed to be a child for the purposes of this Act.

(l) (i) No child shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than five hours in any day.

(ii)The hours of work of a child shall be so arranged that they shall not spread over more than 7½ hours in any day.

(iii)No child shall be allowed to work in a factory except between ~~the~~ 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.

(iv)No child shall be allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory.

NOTE.- No exemption can be granted from the provision of weekly holiday in respect of any child.

(m) No child or adolescent shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to any other child or adolescent.

(n) When a child or adolescent goes to work in a new factory, he must give up his token to the manager of the factory in which he was previously employed, receive back his certificate and hand over this certificate to the manager of the new factory, who will furnish him with a new token.

(o) No child who cannot be lawfully employed therein shall be admitted to any part of a factory in which any hazardous operation is carried on within the meaning of the rules, if any, made under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Act.

Shelters for rest, and creches for children.

4. The occupier of every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed has to provide free of cost a suitable room or rooms for the use of workers during the periods of rest. For particulars see rule 86.

The occupier of every factory wherein more than 50 women are employed has to provide a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women. As far as possible such rooms shall be remote from the work rooms and close to main entrance to the factory. For particulars see rule 87.

Sanitation.

5. Except in cases falling under rule 4 all walls and ceilings of factory~~xxx~~ buildings shall be limewashed every year and all wood work shall be limewashed every year or painted every seven years, lime-

limewashing and painting to date from last date of limewashing and painting. Dates on which limewashing or painting is carried out shall be entered in Form E.

(6) No rubbish shall be allowed to accumulate in the factory premises and the compound shall be kept clean.

(7) Sufficient and suitable drinking water shall be provided for the employees free of cost.

(8) In every factory in which any process involving contact by the workers with injurious and obnoxious substances is carried on water suitable for washing and facilities for its use shall be provided for such workers. For particulars see rule 14.

(9) Unless specially exempted every factory shall be provided with sufficient and suitable latrine accommodation of a design approved by the Health Officer. If females are employed, separate screened and specially marked latrines shall be provided for them.

Safety.

(10)(a) Fencing of machinery- (i) Every exposed moving part of a prime mover (ordinarily an engine of same kind) and every fly wheel directly connected to a prime mover shall be kept adequately fenced.

(ii) Ordinarily all shafts, whether vertical or horizontal, wheels incldding balancing and momentum wheels, drums or pulleys (including fast and loose pulleys), couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, straps whether horizontal, inclined or vertical, bands, belts, chains, ropes and wires or other devices by which any machine or appliance receives its motion, all projecting set screws keys, nuts or bolts on revolving part of machinery shall be fenced or guarded if in motion and within reach. The underside of all heavy overhead main driving belts or ropes should be similarly guarded if persons have to pass under them.

(iii) Parts of machine, tools such as back gears and change wheels of lathes, back gear and bevel gearing of drilling machines and the gear wheels of planing, shaping, slotting and milling machines shall be securely fenced if within reach.

(iv) Other provisions relating to the fencing and guarding of machinery prescribed by rules 29 to 33 shall be observed.

(v) Additional provision prescribed specially for textile,

wood-working, tea, brick and ~~textile~~ and decorticating factories prescribed in rules 34 to 45 shall also be observed.

(b) Protection of persons attending to machinery. - (i) All electrical fittings shall be effectively protected.

(ii) Every person who has to replace a belt or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear a ~~xxxx~~ loin cloth or tight trousers and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery.

(iii) Only experienced men and those especially trained for the work shall be allowed to replace fast running belts.

(iv) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work and provided with hooks or other non-skid device.

(v) All important pulleys shall be provided with belt-hangers or perches.

(vi) When the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again until such belts have been completely adjusted.

(vii) Safe and convenient access by means of suitably fenced service platforms or gangways if necessary shall be provided to all belts and bearings of shafts and other parts of machinery in a factory which may require attention while the machinery is in motion.

(viii) No machinery in motion shall be cleaned with cotton waste, rags, or similar material held in the hand.

(ix) Every shafting ladder shall be fitted either with hooks or with some effective non-skid devices.

(x) All water guage glasses of boilers of which the maximum pressure exceeds 100 lb. per square inch shall be securely fenced.

(xi) No additional weight shall be placed on the safety valve of any boiler except under the written authority of the Boiler Inspector

(xii) All sizing cylinders, kiers, digesters or steam-jacketted pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure ~~guards~~. guages.

(c) Precautions against fire.- (i) Except in special cases when the use of naked lights is necessary in the course of a manufacturing process, no person shall smoke or use a naked light or cause or permit any such light to be used in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in a factory. In such special cases adequate precaution

against fire shall be taken, as may be required by the Inspector.

(ii) No permanent building forming part of a factory or used as a store room in connexion therewith, shall have a thatched roof or thatched walls.

(iii) All work rooms in factories shall be provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire and such fire-escapes shall not be kept closed or obstructed during working hours.

Notices.

11. Notice of all serious accidents occurring in a factory shall be sent within four hours of the occurrence to the Inspector of Factories and the District Magistrate, ~~or Commissioner of Police~~, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. In case of accidents resulting in death notice shall also be sent to the officer in charge of the Police station for the area. - Notice of other accidents which disable any worker for more than 48 hours after their occurrence shal also be sent to the Inspector and the District Magistrate within 72 hours of the occurrence.

Inspections.

12. Inspector of Factories has power to inspect factories day or night and may require the production of registers, certificates, etc. kept under the Act and rules.

Copies of the rules and copies of this abstract can be obtained from the ~~Collector~~ Inspector of Factories, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

"D R A F T".

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

KAA 28.8.36.

~~Collector~~

28.9.

3/2

Secretary to the Resident.

mas 29.1.37